The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A Prospect of Stirring Times at Norfolk.

Gen. Huger Notified by Gen. Wool to Remove the Women and Children.

Active Preparations for Naval Operations.

The Rebels Uneasy About the Burnside Expedition.

Speculations Regarding its Destination.

Reported Abandonment of Roanoke Island, and Evacuation of Yorktown.

Arrival of One Hundred and Fifty Exchanged Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 17, }
viâ BALTIMORE, Jan. 18. }

It is confidently asserted to-day that Gen. WOOL has sent notice to Gen. HUGER, at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city.

The topmasts and spars of the *Minnesota* were taken down to-day, and she will, it is said, proceed to Elizabeth River to-night with the frigate *Cumberland*.

The *Pensacola* is also lying here, and every evidence of active naval operations is apparent.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 17, }
Viâ BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 18. }

A flag of truce took to-day the following released rebel prisoners: Col. PEGRAM, Capt. SUTTEN, Lieut. A. E. BELL, Capt. TANSILL, Lieut. JOHN W. POOL, Lieut. J. C. LASSELL, Dr. R. W. JEFFREYS and Capt. L. J. JOHNSON and several ladies.

The body of Lieut. J. W. KINSEY, who died at Fort Warren, was also taken.

The flag steamer then proceeded up the James River, about nine miles above Newport's News, and met the steamer from Richmond, with 150 released National prisoners, two of whom escaped from prison last night and got on board the boat, being concealed by their comrades. One of them evaded examination by jumping on the guards of the boat, but the other in attempting to do so was detected and taken back.

All of the persons were convalescents from the hospital. About twenty had crutches and a dozen had to be carried on board, some on cots. All of them had been wounded. Dr. HIGGINBOTHAM accompanied them, and the men were loud in commendation of his uniform kindness to them, and after cordially grasping his hand, in taking leave of him, they gave him three enthusiastic cheers. They then saluted the old "Stars and Stripes" with a burst of enthusiasm that brought tears to the eyes, many waving their crutches above their heads. On their way back the wharves and embankments at Newport's News were thronged with soldiers, who greeted the released prisoners with tremendous cheers. The *Cumberland* and *Congress* were also manned and gave a most enthusiastic greeting to the prisoners.

Information has been received that the rebels have abandoned Roanoke Island, in Pamlico Sound; and it is also said to-day that they are preparing to evacuate Yorktown. The latter is not generally credited.

The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, of Wednesday, says that nothing has been heard of the "Burnside Expedition," and thinks it singular, if it left Old Point on Saturday night, as reported, that its appearance on the coast had not up to that time been announced.

The Raleigh *Register*, of Wednesday, says that some gentlemen in that city say that they heard on Tuesday evening heavy reports of cannonading toward the coast, but the editor thinks they were mistaken, as the distance is too great.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Friday, says that nothing had been heard there of the "Burnside Expedition" since it left Old Point, and the editor professes to be at a loss to know what may be its destination.

The same paper announces that thirteen large steamers loaded with troops left Old Point on Thursday, and presumes that they are intended for another expedition to some other point.

The editor has been hoaxed, as no steamers except two, delayed by the storm, containing the D'Epineuil Zouaves, left on that day.

The prisoners from Richmond also say that up to the time they left, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, nothing had been heard from it there.

The Richmond papers of Friday contain nothing in relation to the expedition.

The French frigate which arrived yesterday was the *Pomone*. Notice having been given, a salute of 21 guns was fired this morning, and the fortress immediately replied with an equal number. The *Pomone* is he flag-ship of Admiral C. Marquise D'MONTAIGNE. The Admiral came ashore this forenoon, accompanied by his Flag-Captain and Aid-de-Camp, and was received by Gen. WOOL with military honors. After the visit, it was announced that the Admiral would tomorrow visit Norfolk, to consult with the French Consul.

Companies F, G and H, of the Massachusetts Twenty-ninth Regiment, arrived this morning from Baltimore with Col. E. W. PIERCE and Staff. The seven other companies of the regiment are at Newport's News, and have been known hitherto as the "Massachusetts Battalion."

The rebels are building a new battery this side of Sewall's Point. The battery at the Rip Raps threw a few shell among them yesterday afternoon, which caused a temporary suspension of operations.

The *Constitution* remains in the Roads waiting orders. Gen. BUTLER is expected here, when she will probably proceed to her original destination—Ship Island.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The one hundred and fifty released prisoners arrived at Baltimore to-day from Fortress Monroe. Following are their names:

Joseph N. Clarke, Eleventh Massachusetts.
L. A. Metcalf, Eleventh New-York.
B. Shottaffer, First U. S. Cavalry.
D. Lewis, Eleventh Massachusetts.
W. A. Baldwin, Fourteenth New-York.
T. Carr, Sixty-ninth New-York.
M. J. Dillon, Thirteenth New-York.
Geo. Beal, Seventy-ninth New-York.
John Tadbury, Seventy-ninth New-York.
M. Ritchie, Third New-York.
J. Donelly, First New-Jersey.
A. J. Noyes, Second New-Jersey.
A. C. Weed, Second Wisconsin.
J. Farlow, Eleventh New-York.
A. B. Caskell, Second Wisconsin.
A. A. Hyde, Seventy-first New-York.
John McNeall, ——.
W. H. Upham, Second Wisconsin.
M. Strubell, Eleventh New-York.
G. A. Corson, Twenty-seventh New-York.
H. A. Colligan, Fourth Maine.
S. E. Chandler, Fifth Massachusetts.
N. Sullivan, Third Pennsylvania.
A. Foley, Second New-York.
J. Leary, Eleventh New-York.
M. Kelly, Fourteenth New-York.
E. Shaunassy, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Hugh Jillen, Eleventh Massachusetts.
John H. Blakey, Eleventh Massachusetts.
F. F. Rich, Fourteenth New-York.
George H. Gray, First Massachusetts.
C. A. Ten Eyck, Fourteenth New-York.
H. H. Clarke, Eleventh New-York.
John Dunn, Eleventh New-York.
John McTayne, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Hugh Moore, Third Pennsylvania.
John Johnson, Seventy-ninth New-York.
James H. Williams, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
J. Toosey, Twentieth Massachusetts.
John Clarke, Second Rhode Island.
Pat. Moore, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
W. L. Wilson, Eleventh New-York.
Wm. McDonald, Third Pennsylvania.
G. W. Brown, Second Rhode Island.
E. Maddocks, Fourth Maine.
Thomas Herbert, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Felix Arnold, Ninth Virginia.
Charles Webber, Seventh Ohio.
John Huston, First California.
H. F. Hines, Second Rhode Island.
David Strong, Second Wisconsin.
J. W. Folger, Second Maine.
R. Margrown, First California.
Henry Sillman, Second Wisconsin.
John Coy, Second Maine.
J. L. Mitchell, First Minnesota.
J. Peters, Sixty-ninth New-York.
John O'Bryan, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Jas. Sheridan, Eleventh Massachusetts.
Jos. Colgan, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Jas. Banker, Seventy-ninth New-York.
J. T. Fancher, Third Connecticut.
W. L. Mansfield, Fourteenth New-York.
Wm. Goll, Eleventh New-York.
C. B. Rice, Second Vermont.
O. Brannan, Sixty-ninth New-York.
J. H. Denny, Eighth New-York.
Wm. R. Sampson, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Lewis Francis, Fourteenth New-York.
David Jones, Second Wisconsin.
C. S. Brinkhoff, First Michigan.
Wm. Revere, Fourteenth New-York.
S. A. McKeene, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Wm. Stephenson, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Geo. Winfield, Second Ohio.
J. Southard, Second Wisconsin.
C. G. Fuller, First Massachusetts.
J. C. Barnes, Second Rhode Island.
J. S. Heaton, Second New-Hampshire.
John Cline, Eighth New-York.
John Fitzgerald, Sixty-ninth New-York.
D. A. Thompson, Seventy-ninth New-York.
F. Shaw, Fourth Maine.
Benj. E. Reynolds, Sixty-ninth New-York.
M. Prink, Seventy-ninth New-York.
A. C. H. Webster, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Dennis Murphy, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
J. McFarland, Second New-York.
E. V. Hisley, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Jas. Cannon, First Minnesota.
C. O. Newell, Twentieth Massachusetts.
W. H. Stout, Second Rhode Island.
F. C. Greene, Eighteenth New-York.
A. Rogier, Twentieth Massachusetts.
J. P. Encking, Second Wisconsin.
Dennis Cannon, Fourth Maine.
J. F. Rumney, Twentieth Massachusetts.
James Donnelly, Forty-ninth New-York.
A. Laur, of the Marines.
Wm. Ross, Thirty-Eighth New-York.
F. Plasterer, Third Infantry.
A. Litchfield, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
T. W. Mong, Second Rhode Island.
D. O. Malley, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Patrick McGill, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Mark Pinney, First Minnesota.
R. A. Monroe, Second Maine.
W. H. Brotherson, of Pennsylvania.
J. W. Foster, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
R. C. Ketchum, Thirteenth New-York.
C. W. Farnum, Second Rhode Island.
T. O'Sullivan, Fourteenth New-York.
Morey Homes, First Michigan.
Wm. Maxwell, Second New-York.
Clarke Rodman, of Rhode Island.
J. W. Browning, First California.
A. C. Rembaugh, Second Vermont.
Edward Hayes, Eleventh Massachusetts.
J. S. Nichols, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
James Anderson, Second Wisconsin.
John Sullivan, Forty-second New-York.
J. H. Belcher, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
J. H. Wyndle, Ninth Virginia.
Stephen McKearney, First California.
Francis Campbell, Forty-second New-York.
C. M. Smith, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
Levi Emery, First Minnesota.
Thomas Murphy, Thirty-seventh New-York.
Wm. Reed, Twentieth Massachusetts.
A. Cook, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
J. H. Burns, Ninth Virginia.
A. D. Ward, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
E. Pratt, First California.
S. J. Nicholls, First New-York.
H. Kelley, Twentieth Massachusetts.
L. A. Horton, U. S. Navy.
N. A. Viall, Fifteenth Massachusetts.
W. H. Cleaver, First California.
J. H. Taylor, Second Wisconsin.
J. F. Holstead, First Minnesota.
Edward Hoppey, Second Regulars.
G. H. Barton, Second Maine.
Peter Murphy, Sixty-ninth New-York.
Henry Tibbitts, Second New-Hampshire.
H. S. Holden, Second Maine.

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD AT NORFOLK.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Intelligence was received at Old Point, last evening, that heavy cannonading was heard at Norfolk, in the direction of Albermarle Sound, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

HANCOCK, Md., Saturday, Jan. 18.

GEN. JACKSON has disappeared, with his whole force. It is believed that he has retired to Winchester.

There are no rebel forces now known to be in Morgan County.

The weather is inclement and variable. The whole river line is quiet.

THE GUNBOAT ITASCA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The gunboat *Itasca* was at Key West when the *Rhode Island* left. Soon after her departure from Fortress Monroe the *Itasca* had her machinery slightly damaged, in consequence of which she was twenty-one days in sailing to Key West. The *Rhode Island* will probably sail to-morrow for Boston.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Preparing for a Forward Movement.

All Persons Attached to the Army Ordered to Hold Themselves in Readiness.

Review of the Transportation Trains.

General Fremont's Case Before the War Committee.

What is Thought of the Reports from Fortress Monroe.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

PREPARING FOR A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

A General Order of the commanding General is published, requiring all persons engaged in the military service to hold themselves in readiness for a movement.

The order contains the following:

The exigencies of the service demand that every officer and soldier of this army able to do duty should be at his post. The Commanding Genetal, therefore, deems it necessary to direct that unless by reason of sickness, upon a medical certificate, no leaves of absence or furloughs shall be granted at the present time, except in urgent and exceptional cases, when the necessity for the indulgence must be clearly set forth in the application. It is proper to remark that many of the reasons for which leaves of absence and furloughs have heretofore been granted cannot now be allowed.

REVIEW OF ARMY WAGONS.

About nine hundred Government wagons, drawn by four and six horses, were reviewed in Washington to-day. They are designed for army transportation.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The grand army is unusually healthy, notwithstanding the bad weather.

GEN. CAMERON.

Gen. CAMERON will remain in Washington, it is said, about two weeks longer. He retired from the War Department to-day.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. FREMONT presented yesterday to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, a written statement in regard to his course in the command of the Western Department. It is accompanied by a documentary evidence to sustain its positions. The entire paper would occupy six or eight columns of the TIMES. Gen. FREMONT expressed to the Committee a desire for its immediate publication. The rule of the Committee is against such a course, and should be maintained now, if the paper is calculated to stir up untimely strife.

THE REPORT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The story that Gen. WOOL has notified the military authorities at Norfolk to remove the women and children is believed by no intelligent person in Washington. Gen. WOOL could not probably fight his way to Norfolk in a week, in which time the women and children would be out of harm's way. Besides, a notification that he meant to attack Norfolk would simply be a notification to the rebels to reinforce themselves from Petersburgh, Richmond, and Manassas, with which places Norfolk is connected by railroad.

A VESSEL BURNED UNDER THE GUNS OF FORT CASWELL.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commander GLISSON, of the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*, dated off Wilmington, N. C., giving an interesting account of the burning of a lightship. Having heard that the rebels made use of it as a beacon for guiding vessels in and out of the harbor, and for the purpose of annoying our vessels by hoisting lights at night, he determined to take advantage of a hazy night with the wind off shore to effect her destruction. He accordingly dispatched a cutter, under command of Acting-Master ALICK ALLEN, with JOHN P. FOOT, coast pilot, and a crew of five men, and a gig, under command of Acting-Master STURGES, and a crew of six men. The boats soon got within a short distance of the light vessel on the off side of Fort Caswell. The two officers, a boatswain's mate and a Quartermaster climbed on board by a rope which was hanging at the side.

The lightboat was quite deserted. Carpenters had been at work. The vessel was being pierced for eight guns. No attempt was made to molest the expedition until they had kindled the fire, which effectually destroyed the lightship. The fort did not open upon our boats until they were clearly out of harm's way.

REBEL ARTILLERY PRACTICE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Firing down the Potomac was heard last night between 11 and 12 o'clock. It has since been ascertained that the rebel batteries had opened on Gen. HOOKER's command, on the Maryland shore, but without damage.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SILVER CREEK FIGHT.

An official report from Major-Gen. HALLECK, of Missouri, says that Major HUBBARD's Cavalry attacked a rebel force of 900 men at Silver Creek, in Howard County, under Col. PAINDEXTER, on the 16th inst., and routed them. The loss of the enemy was 40 killed and 60 wounded. Our loss was 6 killed and 19 wounded. Our force also captured 160 horses, 60 wagons, 105 tents, 80 kegs of powder, 200 guns, and 28 prisoners.

AN ACCIDENT.

Paymaster ANDREWS, of New-York, broke his leg near the thigh, last night, by falling while stepping on to the slippery pavement from his carriage.

THE FEMALE SECESH.

Mrs. GREENHOW, who for the last five months has been under surveillance in her own house, was, togethether with Mrs. BAXTER, who recently arrived from Richmond with a military commission for Dr. BROWN, of Baltimore, to-day removed to the old Capitol building. Miss POOLE, who has been their companion, yesterday took her parole, and will probably soon be sent to Richmond under a flag of truce.

THE EXPEDITION TO BILOXI, MISS.

Lieut. TRENCHARD, commanding the steamer *Rhode Island*, just from the South, reports to the Navy Department, that eaaly on the morning of the 1st inst., an expedition under command of Commander SMITH, with the steamers *New-London*, *Water Witch*, aud the captured steamer *Lewis*, with a detachment of seamen, left Ship Island for the Mississippi Sound, with the view of cutting off some schooners anchored off Biloxi. As one of the steamers was seen returning with two or three schooners in tow when the *Rhode Island* was leaving, the impression on board the *Niagara* was that the expedition had been successful.

COTTON FOR THE NORTH.

Richmond papers of Thursday contain a dispatch from Nashville, dated the 14th instant, saying that it has been distinctly ascertained that considerable quantities of cotton and sugar have recently been sent in wagons through Kentucky to the Ohio River for the North. They were supposed to have been sent from Clarksville.

FREE BLACKS PETITIONING FOR THEIR COLONIZATION.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, received and presented to Congress, on Thursday, a petition signed by two hundred and fifty free negroes, resident in California. The petitioners pray Congress to acquire suitable territories where they and other free blacks may be colonized, and permitted to enjoy government and society, unprejudiced by the distinctions of race and color that prevail against them here. This petition covers the whole ground of philanthropy in regard to the black race in the United States, and proves that Mr. BLAIR, in his unwearied advocacy of his scheme of colonization during the past six years, has fully comprehended and anticipated the mighty question that now confuses the statemanship of Congress. Freedom alone will not give happiness to the slave; and they, consequently, who devote themselves to the policy of sudden and uncalculating emancipation, stop short of the highest and noblest part of their duty. The tyranny and humiliation of *caste* is more offensive even than the condition of physical servitude, because the former chafes upon *a free spirit*. It holds water to thirsty lips, but forbids the luxury of drinking. To give the slave freedom without political and social equality, whets his appetite for enjoyment, and then tortures him by denying it. The emancipationist, who is nothing more, to be consistent in his professed philanthropy, must be an amalgamationist, and advocate of entire negro equality with himself. But there are none willing to confess themselves disciples of this latter faith. Then what are they going to do with the emancipated slaves? They must give them political and social rights, if they would confer upon them freedom, in its highest and holiest sense. Liberty, without equality and fraternity, is a mockery. All must be conferred upon the slave, either here or elsewhere. "Not here," is the spontaneous sentiment, as it is the custom, throughout the United States.

Mr. BLAIR's scheme covers the whole ground of humanity to the slave. It looks to his emancipation and to his social and political elevation. It is, therefore, rapidly gaining friends in Congress, and before the people North and South. Already it seems to have strength enough to pass the House. Let the Press of the country aid it, and immediate success is certain. Colonization on tropical lands near at had is practicable. One full crop of cotton grown by the emancipated labor of the South would sell for money enough to transport every negro in the nation to Hayti or to Central America. The Union, with its present boundaries, is not too large for the expanding white race of this great Republic. Give the free blacks a home near by us, with social and political institutions of their own, and the opportunity of becoming one of the nations of the earth—under the protection of the American Union, and their rush to that happy country will far exceed the rush from Ireland and Germany to our own shores, that has, in one generation, added millions to our population. The preparatory pupilage of the slaves, as proposed by Mr. BLAIR, is also an essential part of their humane treatment. They are children in the matter of self-care, as they are penniless in pocket. They have no habits of thrift, no experience in acquiring property, no business faculties, no accumulated means—nothing whatever upon which to subsist themselves and families. It emancipated, and not protected and directed in their labors by Government, they will be paupers and serfs for generations to come, and the helpless victims of the rapacity and tyranny of white men who will overrun the South to overreach their simplicity and ignorance, and grow rich upon their labor. Mr. BLAIR's scheme is the noblest product of modern philanthropy, and deserves the favor of all wise and good men. The colonization of liberated slaves has generally been opposed by morbid emancipationists on the ground that it was a cruelty to the subjects. But, viewed in its proper light, it is the greatest boon and benefit that can be conferred on the race.

CONGRESSMEN EXCLUDED FROM WASHINGTON JAIL.

The Special Committee of the House, appointed to inquire why Marshal LAMON excluded members of Congress and others from visiting the District jail, reported that, by law, the prisoners in jail are in the custody of the Marshal; that he is responsible for their safe keeping, and has a right to admit or exclude visitors. They communicated a letter from Marshal LAMON, stating that the notoriety recently given to the jail had drawn a great many idle visitors to it, taking up the time of the keepers, and rendering the custody of prisoners less safe; and that to meet a growing annoyance, the Marshal had adopted a rule to admit no one without a pass; but that no person, having any right or good reason to visit the prison, met with any difficulty in getting access to it. The Committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. LEHMAN, of Philadelphia, got his seat in the House with much ease. The result is creditable to the House, for BUTLER, his Republican contestant, is very popular, and the election was close enough to leave a reasonable doubt as to the right to the seat. The honest judgment of the members prevailed, the majority thinking LEHMAN entitled to the seat. He would have received other votes than he did, in the House, if they had been needed.

GEN. BUELL ON THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

I have seen, in certain papers, Gen. BUELL classed among the supposed "Pro-Slavery" Generals of the war. There is certainly nothing further from truth and justice. No man in the American army is less of a politician than Gen. BUELL—no one is more thoroughly a professional soldier than he. It was a ridiculous proclamation of a Colonel in his army in favor of the "rights of the South"—taking the other extreme from Gen. PHELPS at Mississippi Island—that led to Gen. BUELL's general order forbidding all political speaking in his camps, and the issue of proclamations by any officers in his Department.

The language of Gen. BUELL, in defence of his order, uttered at the time, was characteristic of the man. He said: "None of my officers shall attempt to tell the people what the war is about. *I myself do not know what it is about.* I only know that it is my duty to whip the enemy."

And if any General of the Republic shall move to the accomplishment of that purpose with a will as inexorable as fate, that General is D. C. BUELL, now gathering his forces to destroy or capture the rebel army at Bowling Green.

THE VOTE OF MESSRS. COLFAX AND COBB ON THE BILL ABOLISHING FRANKING.

In your tabular statement on the 15th of the vote by which the bill, abolishing the franking privilege, passed the House, you accidentally omitted the name of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) who reported the bill, and Mr. COBB, of N. J., (Dem.,) both of whom voted in the affirmative.

SIGNIFICANT.

From the Washington Star, Jan. 16.

There was an inspection yesterday at the West end, of twenty-four wagons; also of two traveling carriages; the wagons and carriages each being drawn by a team of four horses. The wagons are designed for the conveyance of the tents, baggage, &c., of Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, and the traveling carriages ingeniously fitted up for sleeping, eating, writing, &c., *en route*, are also for their accommodation.

The horses are among the finest in the service, being in excellent condition, and nearly matched in color and size. They are all dark bays. The teamsters for the train have been selected with care. Each wagon has painted on the canvass cover the words: "Commander United States Army."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S POLICY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM HON. A. S. DIVEN.

The Elmira *Press* publishes the following letter, written to one of his constituents by Hon. A. S. DIVEN:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 9th. I am not astonished at your anxiety about the advance of our army. I am quite satisfied as you are that whatever risk may attend it, (and, depend upon it, it is very great,) it has become, not a military, but a political necessity. As a mere military operation it is of very doubtful expediency. Moving so large a force of undisciplined troops against an enemy intrenched, must be attended with great risks. There is no doubt the rebel Generals are anxiously waiting and hoping for the experiment on our part. There is all the difference in the world between advancing a great army on an intrenched enemy, and the same army resisting an attack. In the one case the Generals have leisure to place their men and give them their instructions when all is cool and their orders are comprehended. In the other, men must be moved amid the excitement of battle, and one mistake disarranges the whole order of battle if it does not lead to a general panic. This difficulty increases just as the army increases in size. With a regiment, a battalion or even a division you can so overlook and change plans, march and countermarch, as circumstances may arise, while in a grand army, without experienced officers and disciplined troops, confusion would be inevitable. There is no doubt of our success if the enemy were to attack us, or if they were to come out of their intrenchments and meet us on equal footing. But when we come to attack them, a small accident may throw us into confusion and rout. The enemy have tried to provoke this attack. The blockade of the river is meant for nothing else, and is so well understood by military men. Notwithstanding all this, we must fight; there are times when we must incur one risk to escape another. A man will risk his life on a very frail ladder to escape from a burning chamber. And now, such is the state of feeling in Congress and out of it, that our fate must be decided by the cast of a die. It ought not to be so, but it is so. Patience and confidence, long-suffering and sacrifice, would render our success certain. But our people lack these elements, and the Government must incur the risk of a battle, or break down financially for lack of support from the people. I think the Government comprehend this, and as soon as possible will gratify the public demand for a great battle. It will be a system of battles commencing, I think, in the West, with Cairo for a base; on the East, from Fortress Monroe, or perhaps by BURNSIDE's expedition from Roanoke; and the grand battles on the Potomac. This is conjecture. But the intention to fight is not conjecture with me. *I know it.* Now, about our Lieut.-General—I am sorry there should be wanting confidence in him. He has brought an army that six months ago was really nothing but an armed Democracy to a state of discipline, that so far as mere field manœuvres are concerned, is certainly a creditable army. He himself has confidence in it. He has performed wonders in preparing equipments and putting his army in condition, for what he knows is now inevitable, an attack upon the enemy's defences. He is gathering from all parts of the country all the regulars and concentrating them here for a duty that none but veterans can perform, and the more I study his plans the more I believe in him. If he loses the battle he is about to fight, I shall not change my opinion of him. I have not time, but will try and find time soon if facts are not made public, to satisfy you that he is in no sense to blame for the Ball's Bluff disaster.

Now about what the Government shall do relative to the negro question.

You say, first confiscate the slaves of rebels. *How are you going to confiscate* negroes or anything else? We must first establish courts where trials can be had, if we confiscate by authority of law. Our Constitution is wonderfully specific in saying that no man shall be deprived of property without due process of law. All that we capture by our army may be said to be trophies of war; so all that fall into our hands in our military operations. We have a clause in our Constitution for disposing of prizes and captures by land and sea; but our right to dispose of them grows out of their capture. All the way in which we can dispose of rebel property, then, consists in its capture and appropriation by the usages of war, until we shall reestablish civil authority, when we can try men for treason and confiscate their estates. We might as well, if at war with England, talk of confiscating her cotton mills before we had possession of the island, as to confiscate the property of rebels before they are conquered.

2. You say prohibit military officers returning runaway slaves. Now, if by this you mean that our military officers shall not become slave-catchers or executors of the Fugitive Slave Law, I am with you. But if you mean that our army in Kentucky, for instance, shall be employed to deprive loyal men of their slaves, I am not with you. We have a large army in Kentucky, and we have in Kentucky most loyal supporters of the Government who are slave-owners. A very large majority of the people of this State are loyal as you or I. Now suppose our army encamps among the plantations of Kentucky, would you use the camp as a means of depriving the master of every slave who could get in it. If you let slaves in the camps and don't let the masters in to take them by virtue of the laws of Kentucky, then it must be plain that you use your army to overthrow the laws of Kentucky, and to deprive Kentuckians of their slaves, however loyal they may be. That certainly is not what our army has been created for.

3. You say, do something at once to carry out the President's plan of colonization. Amen, with my whole heart. Make prize and capture of just as many of the enemy's slaves as we can, and colonize them, or dispose of them in any way consistent with humanity. That is my whole slave policy. I don't think this demands that we should purchase a province or support a colony.

Hayti will take and provide for every negro we can send her. It is better for us, better for the negro, to send him where he will be governed by rulers of his own race.

I have made this a long letter. But I am always gratified to communicate with constituents, and am by no means so conceited but that I hope to profit by their advice. Yours, truly, A. S. DIVEN.

COM. FARRIGAUT'S SQUADRON.

From the Philadelphia Press, Jan. 18.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* will sail to-day for the Gulf, leaving the Navy-yard about noon. Her officers are ordered on board by nine o'clock. She will be the flag-ship of Commodore FARRIGAUT's squadron, which is to consist of twenty-three vessels, of all sizes. Since her repairs have been made she presents a very handsome appearance. The following is a list of her officers:

Flag-Officer—D. G. FARRIGAUT.
Captain—R. Wainwright.
Captain of Fleet—H. Bell.
First Lieutenant and Ex. Officer—J. S. Thornton.
Lieutenant—A Kantz.
Surgeon—Ed. F. Corson.
Assistant—Jos. Hugg.
Captain Commanding Marines—John L. Broome.
Chief Engineer—J. P. Kimball.
Paymaster—G. Plunkett.
Second Lieutenant Marines—G. Heissler.
Sailing Master—E. A. Walker.
Flag Officer's Secretary—Mr. Walden.
Acting Masters—D. S. Murphy, J. G. Lewis, S. B. Locke, H. B. Carter, C. D. Samms.
Second Assistant Engineers—J. Purdy, E. A. Latch, F. A. Wilson.
Third Assistant Engineers—C. J. Cooper, C. M. Burchard, J. De Graff, A. K. Fulton.
Acting Midshipmen—J. H. Reed, H. G. Blake.
Gunner—J. Duncan.
Boatswain—J. Walker.
Carpenter—J. H. Conley.
Sailmaker—John A. Holbrook.
Master's Mates—E. J. Allen, T. Mason, A. H. Storrs, Henry B. Carter, E. S. Locke.

Her armament consists of twenty-six 32-pounders, of 57 cwt. each, and two boat howitzers.

GEN. BUTLER'S YACHT.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 17.

There is now lying near the end of Long Wharf, on the South side, a propeller of 482 tons, named the *Saxon*, taking in stores for BUTLER's expedition. She was built at Bangor, Me., to run as a packet between that port and Boston; but has since been fitted as a gunboat and armed. Her machinery is all below the line of flotation, and she has a condenser attached to her boilers for the purpose of extracting fresh water from salt water for the use of her crew, which, of course, will give her more capacity for coal or stores, for it will not be necessary to carry fresh water. She is quite sharp forward and lean aft, with a rounded stern.

Her upper deck is flush fore-and-aft, with raised platforms at both extremes, upon which she carries two of Sawyer's rifled cannon, mounted on old-fashioned carriages. Instead of bulwarks, she has only an open rail for a protection on the upper deck; but she has two large ports amidships upon the deck below, which will be supplied with guns hereafter. These will be well protected by her sides. If she has the bad luck to encounter a heavy gale, we fear those on board will be compelled to throw the guns now mounted overboard. We would advise her captain to put them below, before he leaves port.

The *Saxon* is fore and aft schooner-rigged, and has long topmasts, too long for Winter. Capt. JOSIAH SNOW commands her; and she will have a crew of fifty or sixty all told. She has spacious cabin accommodations for Gen. BUTLER and his staff; and will no doubt prove a handy vessel in smooth water. She is fairly supplied with good boats, and altogether is well fitted out.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Where has the Burnside Expedition Gone?

The Trip of the Pensacola Down the Potomac.

THE FIGHT WITH HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

A Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, under date of Jan. 13, writes: "Yesterday the Burnside expedition cleared from the place of rendezvous, and went beyond the Capes. This morning there was a high wind and some rain. This evening there is a rumor that the expedition returned again, and that the ships are riding out the gale in Hampton Roads. It may be, however, that these ships are merely others of the same armada, which will join their fellows when able to put to sea. To-night the storm is increasing, and the rain beats furiously against the windows as I write the words 'good night.'

But one more item before I close. This expedition, although under a daring and educated officer, is not as formidable as its predecessor. The ships are smaller and less in number, many of them being mere ferry-boats adapted to the purpose. The number of troops on board is variously estimated. My own opinion is, about 12,000, including the Rhode Island Artillery. I believe it will take out five regiments of Massachusetts—the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Forty-seventh; three from Connecticut—the Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh; two from New-York—the Fifty-first and Fifty-third; two from Pennsylvania—the Eleventh and Fifty-first; and perhaps some Zouaves, who have been sent to Annapolis for some purpose or other. I do not state this with certainty, but give it merely as a matter of private opinion."

On the 14th the same correspondent writes: "It seems that the Burnside Expedition could scarcely have chosen a less propitious time to go forth upon the sea for the purpose of committing depredations upon the coast of North Carolina. On Sunday, when the fleet left Hampton Roads, the weather was favorable, the breezes fair, and the prospect of a pleasant and successful voyage very encouraging. The steamers, transports, barges, &c., passing leisurely down towards the capes and out to sea; but could not have got more than eighty miles below Cape Henry before the wind suddenly changed to eastward, dark clouds arose, and a thick mist settled upon the great ocean expanse. Yesterday it was reported that these Yankee vessels, with all the sea-sick troops aboard, had found their way back to the Roads. This is, however, a mistake. They are no doubt now tossing about upon the Atlantic, unless some of them have gone ashore or to the bottom of the sea.

The winds and the waves combine their vast power against a Government determined blindly to prosecute to its own ruin a war upon a people that cannot be subdued. A fierce storm arose when the Port Royal expedition had gotten well out to sea, drove some of the vessels ashore, and horses and valuable stores were soon drifting upon the agitated waters.

And so it is with the much-talked-of Burnside fleet. Yesterday a storm commenced, the wind blowing heavily from northeast, and increasing to a gale at night—snow falling quite fast for some time. At sea the weather was thick, dark and heavy, and at this moment no favorable change appears in the lowering clouds—ominous of calamity and death, to those who seek to desolate our peaceful shores.

With the elements combined against them, their war-ships scattered by the wild, free winds, and their hired minions on land flying before the bayonets of the brave men of the South, like affrighted beasts before a prairie fire, they must feel that the cause of injustice and oppression in which they are engaged, and the innocent blood which they are seeking to shed, may have already excited the fierce wrath of Him whom the winds and seas obey, and who presides impartially over the destinies of men, armies and worlds.

Gen. HENRY A. WISE was in Norfolk on Saturday, and was about to leave for his post of duty."

THE PENSACOLA.

From the Fredericksburgh Recorder, Jan. 14.

On Saturday morning, the *Mount Vernon* was observed to be coming up the river just off the creek, and our men thinking that she ventured in rather too near, let slip the dogs of war at her, firing two shots, both of which missed her; the *Mount Vernon* did not respond.

The firing, on Sunday morning, just before day, proceeded from the batteries at Evansport, which had opened on the *Pensacola* as she attempted to run the blockade of the batteries. Just before day, our men at the upper batteries heard the sound of steam, and commenced firing by sound, rightly supposing that it proceeded from the *Pensacola*, which having been, for some time, "cornered" in Washington, was trying to make her way out.

This was kept up all the way down as far as our guns extended, some thirty-nine shots in all being thrown, but it is believed without success, inasmuch as she passed Aquia Creek running very swiftly, and without any assistance. The tugs which were accompanying her by Evansport batteries, and which were observed just as they were all getting by, were doubtless merely an escort as a precaution against an accident, and for the purpose of rendering assistance, should any be needed. As the *Pensacola* passed the creek the batteries gave her two parting shots, but without doing any damage. The excuse made by those in charge of the guns for the failure to strike, is that the steamer was running very fast, and that a thick fog was prevailing at the time. Without meaning to criticise the blockade, we must be permitted to say, that as for efficiency, it is about as near akin to no blockade at all as could well be.

On Saturday evening, as we learn from a gentleman who witnessed the occurrence, three Federal steamers ran in near to shore just off the farm of WITHERS WELLER, Esq., and fired upon his dwelling, each some six or seven times, the result being that the part next the river was completely stove in; and, indeed, the whole building was completely ruined. We further learn that the house was unoccupied at the time. Another informant says it was the house of E. A. W. HOOE, Esq. The fact, we suppose, is true that one or the other has certainly been demolished.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S GREAT "VICTORY."

Dispatch to the Norfolk Day-Book.

LYNCHBURGH, Jan. 15.—Intelligence has just been received here by the Tennessee train, of a battle which took place a few miles beyond Prestonburgh, Johnston County, Kentucky, between Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with 3,500 men, and the Federals, numbering 8,000.

Gen. MARSHALL was retreating when he was attacked.

The enemy came upon him while in a narrow gorge.

The engagement is reported to have been one of the most desperate that has taken place during the war.

Col. MOORE's regiment charged the enemy. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued, which lasted half an hour. *The Federals fought gallantly, but finally broke and ran in Bull Run style.*

Marshall's force being exhausted and so much smaller than the enemy, fell back to Prestonsburgh.

The Confederate loss is twenty-five killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy lost over two hundred.

The information was brought to Abingdon by participants in the battle.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 16.

An esteemed correspondent and a gallant officer desires to know if the South intends to give up to the Yankees not only the old flag, but "Hail Columbia," and everything good, to which we have as much a right as they. As to the flag, we have already given reasons why anything that resembles it is likely to produce collisions in action between our own soldiers, apart from the odium that belongs to what is now an inhuman despotism. It is no longer the flag of the free; it is the flag of the tyrant and oppressor, and is stained with the blood of our sons and brothers. Let it be henceforth the winding-sheet of the defunct Union. As the body without the spirit is dead, so is the United States flag, when it ceases to be the emblem of a free Government dead also.

We have no partiality, however, for the Confederate flag. Our objections to it are that it resembles closely the old and now hideous ensign of despotism. We want none of its unnecessary stars and sickly stripes. The two flags of the nations ought to be as distinct and different as the character and instincts of the two peoples.

As to "Hail Columbia," we are willing to say "Hail and Farewell." We think the theme is played out. "Columbia" is no longer a "happy land." Columbia, we begin to suspect, is a humbug. We want to have a new country in its songs as well as its laws. At the same time, we would give up nothing to the Yankees that is worth keeping. They are by no means satisfied with any national anthems, for they have offered a prize for a new one; but even their money cannot produce the music. Of what value will "Hail Columbia" be to a people who prostrate "Columbia" at the faint roar of the British Lion? Of what value any national anthem to a nation which has neither national spirit nor national honor?

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

In the Virginia State Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Pate, of Boone, offered the following joint resolutions, which lie over under the rule:

The public enemy, invited by domestic foes, being in power in a number of counties in Western and Northwestern Virginia, where they are confiscating the property of loyal citizens, and otherwise oppressing them in a cruel manner, and whereas the traitors there, contemplating a division of this time-honored Commonwealth, with the aid of this public enemy, have set up a pretended Government over the same, which, under the force of circumstances, could not be prevented by the timely sending of an adequate military force; and whereas the Legislature desires to reassure all loyal citizens throughout the Commonwealth of their desire and intention to protect them: therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Delegates, That in no event will the State of Virginia submit to or consent to the loss of a foot of our soil; that it is the firm determination of the State, and known to be that of the Confederate Government, to assert and maintain the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the State of Virginia to the uttermost limits of her ancient boundaries at any and every cost.

2. That the Governor be requested to present a copy of this resolution, properly certified, to the Provisional Congress now in session, and to the permanent Congress, to convene on the 22d of February for their approval.

COERCING SOLDIERS TO RE-ENLIST.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 16.

The bill reported in the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs, for raising and organizing Virginia's quota of the Confederate army, was taken up yesterday, and some few amendments were adopted. It will hereafter be considered in secret session, but we will endeavor to obtain a copy for publication as soon as it is perfected. The volunteers in the camps are in a state of high excitement in regard to the subject, and while they profess a willingness to reënlist under services of their own choosing, if the State needs their officers, they are indignant at the prospect of what they term "coercive legislation."

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Press* publishes the following dispatch:

Camp Apothleyholo, Thursday, Dec. 26.

We came up with the enemy to-day, and had a running fight for several miles, completely routing them, killing about two hundred. We only lost twelve killed and about twenty wounded. We had a magnificent charge, and the entire command, consisting of Greer's, Stone's, McIntosh's, Young's and Bennett's commands, behaved with coolness and gallantry. The Indians had a very strong position, and occupied very broken and rocky ground, thickly covered with post-oak timber. We have over 100 prisoners, women, children and negroes, and many wagons, horses, packs, &c. We push on to-morrow, hoping to get another chance at the devils. From what we can learn from the prisoners, they were badly frightened. The rout was complete, but we may be able to get another brush. Cooper's command was not in the fight. I think old Apothleyholo is used up for the Winter. Major Clinton, of Greer's regiment, was wounded. Lieut. Eakin, of Texas troops, was killed.

A HARD CASE.

Mr. W. K. Poston publishes in the Memphis *Appeal* an urgent appeal to the citizens to organize for home defence. The "Memphis Legion" has attempted to discharge the duties devolving upon such an organization, and Mr. Poston says, that "some of our old, respectable and gray-headed citizens have been required to stand guard for forty-two hours unrelieved, while younger and stronger men were quietly ensconced in bed, or engaged in their ordinary pursuits or pleasures, and this, too, in the severest weather we have had during the Winter."

GENERAL MORTALITY.

The following Confederate Generals have died or resigned within the year; Major-Gen. David E. Twiggs, resigned; Brigadier-Gen. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, resigned; Brigadier-Gen. W. H. S. Walker, of Georgia, resigned; Brigadier-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, resigned; Brigadier-Gen. Thos. S. Fautenly, of Va., resigned; Brigadier-Gen. Robert S. Garnett, of Va., killed; Brigadier-Gen. Bernard E. Bee, of Va., killed at Bull Run; Brigadier-Gen. Thomas P. Flourney, died in Arkansas; Brigadier-Gen. John B. Grayson of Ky., died; Brigadier-Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, committed suicide.

A COMPLAINT.

We find the following complaint of the Southern telegraph system in the *Appeal*:

"Universal complaint is found with the present unorganized and imbecile arrangement by which the Southern Press are supplied with telegraphic reports. These reports are vague and unsatisfactory, unmeaning, unreliable, and, in many instances, flagitiously false. They come to us in a roundabout way, after two or three repetitions by as many agents, thus securing exaggeration, as well as additional expense. They are doled out by self-constituted and incompetent monopolists, who are growing fat and insolent through their extortionate earnings from the Press. Reform is needed, and unless our cotemporaries are willing to be permanently chained down to the present odious arrangement, they had better take steps to remedy it before it is riveted permanently upon them as a necessary evil."

AN INQUIRY.

The Charleston *Courier* inquires:

"What are the planters agreeing or intending to do as to planting cotton for 1862? Some have advised and agreed that no cotton be planted unless the blockade and war are removed from us early in January. Others urge that for domestic consumption and other obvious reasons, some portion of a crop should be planted.

We have expressed an opinion, as a hint and a basis, that each planter should give to cotton one-fourth—and not more—and, if preferable, one-fifth of the area of his last crop. What do the planters say?"

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, in September last, made the following prediction:

"We repeat it, that by January, the American cotton will be used up in Europe. European nations must have it; and if we have the power and the wisdom to hold on to it, and compel them, as the only condition by which they can obtain it, to break the fraudulent and illegal blockade on our coasts set up by our enemy—they will be imbeciles if they do not break it."

GEN. JACKSON'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th inst., says:

"The movement of Gen. Jackson towards Romney and the Northwest has at length taken place, and it is no imprudence to write of it. It was projected and the column organized two months ago, but delayed until lately by that delusion which prevailed with the Government and the people of the South, that the enemy were to make a general advance of their troops, and risk a great battle this Winter. Hence the troops under Jackson were placed at Winchester, where they could be conveniently used either in an engagement with McClellan or on the original aggressive intention. *Time having exploded the notion of a decisive battle at Manassas during this Winter, Gen. Jackson has thus late commenced his operations.* While we do not choose to refer to them further than to state that they are aggressive, we cannot help noticing that fact. While the people of the South have submitted in silence to the defensive policy of the Government, it is certain that the majority of thinking people have been opposed to it."

SHOES.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Richmond, on the 3d inst., says:

"Some large shoe manufacturers from the South have just gone home from Richmond, impressed with the idea that 'shoes won't sell.' So great an impetus was given to the manufacture several months ago, by the knowledge that the supply was giving out, that the market is now overstocked. The Confederate Government has six hundred cases of army shoes on hand, over and above the demand, and the Government contractors are furnishing it with a constant supply of two hundred additional pairs per diem. The same plethora is observed in the article of army clothing. In the clothing bureau of the War Department are one hundred thousand suits of clothing on hand. The donations of individual States to their own volunteers have materially lessened the demand on the Confederate Government. The blankets, brought by the *Fingal*, are being transformed into handsome and comfortable overcoats."

FUGITIVE NEGROES.

The Fredericksburgh *Recorder* of the 3d says that on the previous Saturday night some ten or more negroes, belonging to W. W. Taylor, of Mount Airy, and the estate of Robert W. Carter, of Sabine Hall, Richmond County, Va., succeeded in making their escape, it is supposed to the vessels maintaining the blockade of the Rappahannock at its mouth. They succeeded by making use of a boat kept by the overseer of the Sabine Hall tract for the purpose of going to and from a duck-blind. The negroes told one of their number they intended to have a salute fired on their arrival aboard the Federal steamer, and about 4 o'clock on Sunday evening the reports of the discharge of two cannon were distinctly heard.

A GUARD NEEDED.

A voluntary police, or military guard of some kind, is urged by the Nashville *Union and American*, as necessary to protect the public property in Nashville, and to guard the city against incendiaries, who are suspected of being at work. It thinks that a volunteer force might be raised in Nashville, from those who are necessarily kept from going into camps, and thus save the necessity of withdrawing any force available in the field. The *Union and American* thinks that there are evidences of the presence of incendiaries too palpable to be overlooked. Its remarks are forcible, practical, and important.

THE LATE CONSUL AT MATANZAS.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 6th inst., says:

"We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Dr. Hugh Mason, of Delaware, late United States Consul at Matanzas, but who resigned that post in April last, when that Government declared war upon the South and its institutions. Dr. Mason came passenger in one of the recent arrivals through the gap in Dr. Lincoln's blockade, from Havana. He is heart and soul with the South in her struggles, and goes to New-Orleans to make that his home."

FLAGS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes as follows touching the flag-invention mania:

"Quite a number of new-fangled flags are exhibited in the window of the *Dispatch* office. The latest picture, which is gotten up with great care and neatness, represents a tri-color—three bars of equal width running horizontally—the lower black, the middle purple, the upper white, with stars in it. The black bar is designed to notify mankind that the Confederacy 'sprung from Black Republicanism.' Hah! how would a buzzard, sitting on a cotton-bale, with a chew of tobacco in his mouth, a little nigger in one claw and a palmetto tree in the other, answer? Nothing could be more thoroughly and comprehensively Southern."

SHARPERS.

The *Courier*, of the 11th inst., says:

"Some of the sharpers about Bowling Green are going it rather strong in fleecing the soldiers. We have heard complaints for some time past, but not wishing to appear to find fault have kept silence. Complaints of the same kind also reach us from Nashville. We warn such gentry that we may feel compelled to expose them unless they mend their ways."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Rebel Congress has ordered the publication of the official reports of all the battles, including the reports by Johnston and Beauregard of the battle of July 21.

Hon. J. M. Elliott, Congressional delegate from Kentucky, took his seat on the 15th.

In the Virginia State Senate on Wednesday, Jan. 15, the bill to provide for the reconstruction of the roads between the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad, and the Richmond and Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, was taken up. Several amendments were elaborately discussed, and finally the bill was laid on the table.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Jan. 14 says: "The full-rigged ship *York*, Capt. P. Wheeler, on her way in ballast from Valencia, in Spain, for Lewiston, Del., went ashore on the 5th inst. on the North Carolina coast, near Bogue's Inlet. Her officers and crew, numbering twenty-one in all, were saved, but the vessel was a total loss.

The *Enquirer*, of Jan. 15, says: "Two of the Yankee prisoners, confined in this city, escaped from prison on Monday. One of them was recaptured yesterday."

John K. Jackson, Colonel of the Fifth Georgia, and Commandant at Pensacola, has been appointed Brigadier-General. He is not a graduate of "West Point," but an efficient, experienced military officer, and was warmly recommended by Gen. Bragg for promotion.

Tombs was in Augusta, Ga., on Jan. 15, *en route* to Richmond.

It has been ascertained in Nashville that considerable quantities of cotton and sugar have recently been sent in wagons through Kentucky to the Ohio River for the North. It was supposed to have been sent from Clarksville.

The Knoxville, Tenn., *Register*, of Dec. 18, says: "Several gentlemen voluntarily came before the Commissioner, yesterday, and took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Among them, we learn, were Alfred Cross, formerly Clerk of the Court of Anderson County, and Col. Whitson, late Postmaster at Clinton, in the same County."

A movement is on foot in New-Orleans to present Gen. Price, of Missouri, some suitable testimonial of the estimation in which he is held by the people of that city and the South generally, for his efficient services to the South in the pending struggle in Missouri.

The fine steam gin on Mr. A. C. Watson's Lake Bruin plantation, Tensas Parish, La., with one hundred and twenty bales of cotton in it, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 16th ult., says that resolutions have been introduced into Congress offering sympathy to the people of Maryland, and urging such a policy in the conduct of the war as to open the way to her admission into the Confederacy.

The Southern papers say that the principal disease by which the Confederate troops are killed off is pneumonia.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 20th, announces the return of the *Manassas* from Columbus to that city.

The Charleston *Courier* has this incident: "A few days since a shell from one of our guns in a battery, not a hundred miles from this city, fell without explosion. It was found by a group of little Africans, who, supposing it to contain something good, put it into a fire and gave it a roasting. Fortunately the explosion which ensued frightened them without serious injury."

The Fredericksburgh (Va.) *News* says: "A sensible citizen of Lancaster County, while other people were fretting, went to work and made eight bushels of salt, with eight cords of wood, out of the salt water at his door. Let some man below get a few salt-pans and supply this neighborhood. Mr. Newton has proposed that the Legislature grant bounties to those who promptly manufacture salt from sea-water."

The Florida Legislature, after many ballotings for Senators to the first Confederate Congress, at the close of the session succeeded in electing Hon. A. E. Maxwell from the West, and Hon. James M. Baker from the East, to represent Florida in the Confederate States Senate. Mr. Maxwell was for some time a representative from Florida in the United States House of Representatives.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of Jan. 3, says: "Three Yankee gunboats were seen yesterday, apparently reconnoitering in the vicinity of Proctorville. This gave rise to a report that was quite general throughout the city last evening, that the Lincolnites had landed at Proctorville."

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 2d thus announces the intended enlargement of the sheet on which it is printed: "Our paper heretofore has been too small to enable us to make the *Avalanche* all that we desired and intended. We have the gratification, however, to announce that we have now perfected arrangements which will enable us to issue a larger sheet, and one which we propose to make second to no other in the Confederacy. As soon as the stock of paper now on hand is used up, which will be in a few days, the *Avalanche* will be greatly enlarged and improved, and new energy infused into every department."

A dispatch from Richmond on the 5th says that the body of Col. Hugh McLeod was in that city, *en route* for Texas. He died at Dumfries on the 3d. He was a native of Georgia, and commanded the celebrated Santa Fé expedition under President Lamar.

The Vicksburgh *Sun* of the 3d inst., announces that its suspension temporarily has become necessary, until such time as a supply of paper can be obtained.

The editor of the Fort Smith *Evening News* says he has been shown a private letter from Richmond, which gives strong assurances that Gen. Sterling Price will be appointed Major-General in command of the Department of Arkansas and Missouri; that Gen. McCulloch will be assigned to the command of a division of cavalry in Virginia, and that Col. McIntosh will receive an appointment to a Brigadier-Generalship.

The Southern Mothers of Memphis acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars, through the hands of the Mayor of Little Rock, Arkansas, being the contribution from the negroes of that city for the relief of the Arkansas soldiers.

In Memphis, three weeks ago, as Capt. J. J. Jackson, who was recruiting in the city, lay down on his bed after dinner, his pistol—which he had neglected to remove—went off, and the ball entered the thigh, wounding the femoral artery. Every effort of medical skill has been insufficient to save him, and he died on the 6th. Capt. Jackson was born and grew up near Lebanon, Tennessee, but has for some time resided in Helena, Ark., in which place he raised a company, now at Bowling Green.

The Memphis *Appeal* has this curious paragraph: "We learn that the regulations of the army forbid the publication of the condition and number of the sick in the hospitals. For this reason we shall not hereafter publish anything relating to the sick and wounded at the Overton Hospital."

The Nashville *Patriot* says: "We understand that a letter was received in this city, yesterday, stating that Gen. S. R. Anderson's brigade has been ordered to Kentucky. As Romney is in possession of the Federalists, the order would indicate an intention on the part of Gen. Jackson to give our boys some sharp work to do."

The *Avalanche*, of Jan. 2, says: "It has already been stated by the Federal authorities, that submarine batteries have been sunk in the channel above Columbus. The Federals have no idea that they are sunk anywhere else, but we should judge from the number daily turned out in this city, that there are other places where they are to be placed."

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Florida to relieve publishers of newspapers and other printers from military duty, except in case of the actual invasion of the State by the enemy.

Cotton was in bloom near New-Orleans on the 1st of January.

The bridge across the Hiwassee River, at Charleston, is completed, and the train passed over it on Tuesday last, 31st ult.

The *John Walsh* arrived at Memphis, from New-Orleans, with the largest amount of sugar ever brought to that port on one boat—895 hogsheads.

The *Whig* says that Vicksburgh is turning out from eight to ten brass cannon per week. Some of them are rifled.

The Charleston (Miss.) *Tallahatchien*, of the 3d, states that Mr. Weathersby, of that county, had his fine dwelling destroyed by fire a few nights since.

The Nashville *Patriot* and the Vicksburgh *Whig* respond favorably to the proposition for a Convention to meet at Atlanta, for the purpose of organizing a telegraph system.

A Columbus letter of the 8th states that the batteries there are rapidly being casemated, a fact not previously known. The reconnoissance of Commodore Foote created considerable excitement, as it was generally supposed to be the advance of a grand expedition.

Southern papers state that McClellan has been superseded, and that Ben. Wade had taken his place.

The following are quotations from the Memphis market on the 9th: Cotton, 8c.; wheat, $1 70@$2 per bushel; coffee, 65c.@75c. per lb.; corn meal, 70c. per bushel; rectified whisky, $1 10@$1 25 per gallon; rye, $1 35 per bushel; peas, $1 25; oats, 90c.; bran, $31 50 per ton; hay, 20c. per lb.; salt, $8 per sack of 25 lbs.; molasses, 25c.; lard, 28c.; sugar, 4½c.

A notification to soldiers belonging to Gen. Zollicoffer's Brigade, now off on sick furlough, or Government business, and who desire transportation to their commands, to report themselves at the Transportation Quartermaster's Office, in Nashville, on Monday morning, Jan. 13, appears in the Nashville papers.

MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE ROUT OF MARSHALL—JOHNSON'S CALL FOR 30,000 MEN—THE GRAND ADVANCE—SLAVERY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

It is now a known fact that Col. Garfield whipped "Falstaff" Marshall on the 7th, drove in his pickets on the 9th, completely routed his 2,500 men on the 10th, and recovered Prestonburgh on the 11th. Garfield's finishing stroke at the forks of Middle Creek was made with 1,800 men. The rebels' loss in men, from the 7th to the 10th, was, at least, 63 killed, 40 caught, and numerous wounded, while ours was only 4 killed and 26 wounded. Garfield's dash was bold, even to seeming rashness, but brilliantly successful. The Price of Eastern Kentucky is pretty well played out; he and "Cerro Gordo" may try their prowess and strategy somewhere else, unless prompted by their discretion, so much more conspicuous than their valor, they conclude to retire to private life.

Gen. Johnston has called on the Russellville Sham for a levy of 30,000 men—25,000 to serve as infantry and the rest as cavalry for one to three years. And a legion is to be raised for enforcing the Russellville decrees, collecting revenue, and for police purposes, to be under the Russellville Governor. Preston is to command the State troops raised under Johnston's call. There is little or no probability of Preston's heading one-sixth or one-tenth of the troops called for. They can't be raised. I doubt whether Preston or Buckner will turn out more formidable than the Bull Runners at Ivy Mountain and Middle Creek. I believe the Provisionals and their miserable dupes will be thrust or routed out of the State, or killed, or caught and punished very soon.

Various opinions are expressed as to the time of Gen. Buell's advance. Some say within a week, others a fortnight, others four to six weeks. Nobody knows; but most think the grand movement is close by, that our officers and troops are not quite so idle as some suppose, that they are planning and doing something, and all will be known before long. The bad weather may or may not materially retard matters. It is thought the rebels' strongholds may be left on the flanks of the advance, while watched and held in check by powerful detachments and reserves.

Within the last two days 57,000 articles of soldiers' apparel, and 3,650 articles of camp equipage have been received at this port by river. Capt. Symonds yesterday advertised for 150,000 pounds bacon sides and shoulders, 700,000 pounds pilot bread, 50,000 pounds rice, 50,000 pounds hominy, 100,000 pounds Rio coffee, 150,000 pounds clarified sugar, 20,000 pounds star candles, 40,000 pounds palm soap, &c.

A Soldiers' Home may soon be established in Louisville, like the one in Washington and in St. Louis.

The President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky has notified the debtors of its Glasgow branch, that the notes and bills in said branch on the 18th ult. were seized by the Provisionals, and removed to Bowling Green; and that no payment to any of the Provisionals, their agents or assigns, will be valid, or prevent the collection of the notes or bills by the Northern Bank.

Several of our Banks, despite the times and the condition of the State, have this month declared respectively 2, 3 and 4 per cent. semi-annual dividends.

Negro hire, on an average, has depreciated at least one-third of what it was a year since. There is little or no demand for the purchase of negroes, and the supply is large. In Paris, about Dec. 1, a negro family of eight, (man, woman, and six children,) brought only $1,200—the man alone twelve months previous would have sold for that.

Unquestionably, as Henry Clay always held, and as the rebel Iverson admitted in the United States Senate a year ago last December, Kentucky and the other Border States can get along without Slavery; their soil and climate are appropriate to white labor; they can live and flourish without African Slavery.

Pontiac.

FUGITIVES FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Somerset, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 12, 1862.

Last night a good, reliable man came in from Claiborne County, East Tennessee. He left home on the night of the 6th of this month. The Secessionists are pillaging, and destroying, and playing the devil generally in that section. The families of the men who have already come to Kentucky, and are enlisted in the Union army, are objects of especial interest to the lawless scoundrels. A party of them visited the house of E. E. Jones, now a Captain in the Second Regiment, one morning just at day, roused his family, consisting of a wife and several daughters. They stripped the house clean of everything in the shape of wearing apparel, blankets, bed-clothes, and took the cooking utensils. They abused Mrs. Jones and her daughters all the time, using the most disgraceful language, and bestowing upon her husband, now in the "Lincolnite army," the most opprobrious epithets. In the search, while ransacking the house, the devils found a small flag of our country. They seized it, drew a picture on it to represent Capt. Jones, fastened it to a pole, and shot it through and through. Then they took it down and tossed it into the house to Mrs. Jones, saying "That's the way we will serve your d—d tory husband," and departed, taking their plunder and two fine horses with them. Not being satisfied with this episode, the secession hellions visited the house of another Union man living near by—an old man, gray-haired and feeble with declining years—whose principal fault was in having a son in the army in Kentucky. They found the old man at breakfast. They abused and insulted him, and made him march out into the middle of the road, and get down upon his knees in the mud and offer up a prayer for the success of Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. These are only two instances—there are such and worse occurring every day in East Tennessee. They are not the production of an excited imagination. There are good, reliable men to back them, and *they are facts*.

This man came here by the way of London. He says there are between 150 and 200 Tennesseans at that place, ready to join the Second Regiment, but do not know whether to come here or remain where they are. What will they do for arms? There are not arms enough to supply the men who have already enlisted in the Regiment, who are here.

The news as to the movements of secession troops confirms the reports before brought in. There are no troops in the mountain districts of East Tennessee. There are some eight hundred at the "Gap," and a good part of them sick. There are no troops at Knoxville, though Floyd's brigade passed through that place on the railroad, on its way to join Buckner, at Bowling Green. From the best and most reliable information, there were four regiments in the brigade. His force can be safely estimated at two thousand men. There is not a regiment in the Southern army with more than seven hundred and fifty in it; then deduct the sick, and those unfit for duty, and it will not leave an aggregate of over five hundred men to a regiment.

The rumors that have been afloat here for two or three days, that Zollicoffer has received heavy reinforcements from Virginia, must necessarily be false; for they could not get to him from that quarter, and it is preposterous to suppose that he has been reinforced from any other quarter—for *there are no troops to spare* from any other quarter. The Secessionists are nearly as bad scared as we are.

INVESTIGATING WESTERN CLAIMS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Under the appointment of President Lincoln, and per order of the President and his Secretary of War, the United States Commissioners of War Claims in the West entered upon their task on the 5th November last. The requisite preliminaries being adjusted, the first regular session of the Commission was held on the 9th of that month. The Board was instructed to receive, investigate, and pass upon all claims accruing in the Western Military Department from the commencement of the war, and prior to the 14th October last. The Department was defined to consist of the States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. The entire Court, when fully organized, with its assisting officials, consisted as follows:

The Commissioners—Judge David Davis, of Illinois, Chairman; Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky; Hon. Hugh Campbell, of Missouri.

Assisting Officials.—S. T. Glover, Esq., Counselor; J. R. Shepley, Assistant-Counselor; J. S. Fullerton, Secretary; R. R. Hitt, of Chicago, phonographic reporter; W. H. McHenry, Commissioner to qualify witnesses, &c.; R. C. Totten Secretary for receiving and filing claims; Benson S. Hopkins, expert in accounts; P. A. Hall, of Chicago, experts in railroad matters; Capt. Turner, same as above; C. Woodward, expert in steamboat matters; James H. Bowen, in charge of receipt register; William B. Alvord, copying and certificate clerk; G. A. Ganett, same; Lawrence D. Alexander, same; O. T. Fishback, same; John P. Camp, messenger; Charles Kick, janitor.

By special instruction the period of time during which claims might be received was limited to Dec. 25, but it was subsequently found expedient by the Government to extend the term to the 10th of January. The business of receiving claims terminated at 10 P. M. last Friday, the only exception being in favor of such as were dispatched by mail or messenger prior to the 10th, but failed to arrive until later.

When the extent of the assigned department is remembered, it will readily be perceived that the labors imposed upon the court have been enormous. It has accordingly toiled with little intermission, holding two sessions per day, one at the United States Circuit Court room from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and another at night at the residences of members of the Commission. Claims involving nearly $10,000,000 have been received, registered, examined, and, with some exceptions, finally adjudicated.

The claims number some 5,600, and are for almost all kinds of goods and services, and to the extent of from 40 cents to $550,000. Among the larger demands are those of the railroad companies for transportation of troops, munitions, &c.; of the banks for loans to Fremont, and of heavy contractors. The claimants come not only from all the States in the Department, but also from all the principal cities of the eastern seaboard. Many of the cases have presented perplexing complications, requiring a long and patient hearing of numerous witnesses and much investigation by experts. Yet the disposition of each claim has been made with scrupulous deliberation.

The labors of the court in deciding upon the accounts still before it will be concluded at least before the end of February, making the entire session, during which this immense mass of business has been transacted, one of but about three and a half months. A considerable number of claims have been subjected to heavy reductions, while some have been rejected outright. The total amount thus saved to the Government cannot now be accurately stated, but will many times over-compensate for the expense of this special court. The reports thus far made by the Commission to the Government have been received with evident gratification, and been responded to in terms of warm commendation.

For the past few days, as the period for the reception of claims drew near a close, they multiplied until the Court-room became the scene of an anxious rush—the applicants in crowds impatiently awaiting their turns. Quite a number were too late and compelled to leave disappointed, as the court had no authority for extending the time.

Great credit is on all hands conceded to the members and assistants of this important Commission, for the assiduity, impartiality and courtesy with which they have thus far discharged the onerous duties assigned to them.

The sum of about $800,000 of the amount of the adjudged claims has already been paid to citizens of St. Louis and vicinity. The total due to residents of this region is estimated at not less than $3,000,000. Assurances have been given that the payments are to be at once proceeded with, and will progress with little interruption till completed. The effect upon the welfare of our community will be immeasurably beneficial.

THE CASE OF GEN. SIGEL.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

With regard to Gen. Sigel's resignation, I will tell you how it was forced upon him, and the public may then judge as to whether, under the circumstances, any honorable officer could have done otherwise. You have been already advised, in my former letters, of the manner in which Gen. Sigel and his Division were treated by Gen. Hunter, at Springfield.

When we reached Rolla, our troops were left in their miserable huts, without any information as to whether our stay there was to be a prolonged one, or whether we should be required to march in a few days after our arrival. No requisition by Gen. Sigel for better tents or for stores was even answered, nor any permission to build log houses accorded.

The American regiments, who were unfortunate enough to be connected with our division, suffered horribly. Not being allowed to send their sick to St. Louis or to construct proper hospitals for themselves, they bury at least one a day, out of two, of these regiments; and no wonder, if you imagine what chance a soldier with typhoid fever has of recovering in a wretched tent, with only hay on the ground to serve as his bed, and this in mid-winter.

Shortly after our arrival at Rolla, Gen. Sigel being sick, went to St. Louis, where he sent to Gen. Halleck a proposition in regard to the completion and reorganization of his division, which lacked two regiments of the requisite number, and was unprovided with cavalry, and also a remonstrance with regard to the sending to other divisions three regiments recruited in different Western States under his name, and with the understanding that the men were to serve with him, such recruiting having the sanction of the respective Governors of those States, together with the request that the Benton Hussars—a splendid cavalry corps which had been recruited by himself and his officers, by order of Gens. Lyons and Fremont, and whom he had instructed in horsemanship and sword exercise by a Prussian officer, after the European fashion, and which had been scattered over his fifty miles of territory by Gen. Curtis—should be restored to his division, where they properly belonged.

Gen. Sigel also asked to be informed by what authority Gen. Curtis appointed a commanding officer to this regiment without even informing him of the fact. With regard to this last matter, Gen. Curtis made it still more galling to Gen. Sigel by writing to his appointee that "it was an unnecessary courtesy on his part to inform Gen. Sigel of his appointment."

To none of these propositions, remonstrances, or requests, was any answer whatever returned, and after four weeks of confinement to his house by illness, as soon as he was able to go out he called upon Gen. Halleck, and asked him what had become of all the communications in writing which he (Sigel) had sent him, to which Gen. Halleck replied that he had never seen one of them. Gen. Hamilton being inquired of as to their reception, acknowledged to have received them, and laid them aside.

The result of the interview was that Gen. Halleck ordered Gen. Sigel to go to Rolla, and take command of all the troops there, and make them able to manœuvre, at the same time requesting him to call at a certain hour before leaving, and receive answers to his letters to him. Gen. Sigel kept the appointment,—Gen. Halleck did not, and the former received no answers, either verbal or written, to his communications.

Scarcely had Sigel been three days in command at Rolla, when he was superseded by Gen. Curtis, and still no notice was taken of his letters.

Now, Gen. Sigel is in very limited circumstances; yet he feels independent enough to prefer comparative poverty to the studied neglect and contumely to which he has long been subjected by those in authority here. He is no mercenary soldier, but is willing to fight for the maintenance of the principles which actuate the mass of the loyal men of the North, and to lay down his life, if need be, in the cause of the Union. But he will not suffer himself to be made the victim of national prejudices, or personal or political interests.

I have given you, I think fairly, a few of the reasons for Gen. Sigel's resignation, and I think they are entirely sufficient to have warranted him, or any other high-spirited soldier in taking the step he did. If his resignation is accepted, the country will lose the services of a most valuable officer.

Gen. Curtis, who has been appointed to supercede Sigel at Rolla, was, before this war broke out, the City Surveyor of St. Louis. He has always been an office-hunting politician, but no one ever suspected him of possessing such military knowledge as would fit him for the post he now occupies.

A SCHOOL FOR CONTRABANDS.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* gives these interesting particulars of the attempts making in that place to develop the minds of the "contrabands:"

The school was started on the same principle with our Sabbath schools—one or two taking the general oversight and preserving order, and then having the scholars divided into classes large enough to occupy the time of one teacher during the evening. At first the school was held in a small room, and begun with *four* scholars, but it rapidly increased, until the room was full and crowded, and then it was moved into the Court House. Our citizens have been very liberal in contributing towards fitting the Court House in proper shape, and volunteer teachers have been sufficient to supply the demand. The school is held every night in the week, except Saturday. Last Friday evening, we visited the school, and it is not often we have seen a more interesting sight. There were present that evening *eighty-three* scholars and *twenty-seven* teachers. The Court House was crowded, and we have seldom seen a more orderly school of any kind. Most of these people came among us entirely ignorant even of their letters. They had to begin like little children, at the alphabet. But the eagerness with which they learn is exceedingly interesting. They seem to be *straining* forward with all their might, as if they could not learn fast enough. One young man who had been to the school only five nights, and began with the alphabet, now spells in words of two syllables. Another, in the same time, had progressed so that he could read, quite readily, the simple lessons given in the spelling books. The scholars were of all ages. Here is a class of little girls, eager and restless; there is a class of grown men, solemn and earnest. A class of maidens, in their teens, contrasts with another of elderly women. But all alike showed the same intentions of application. We were especially pleased with the courteous frankness with which they all answered any questions in reference to their progress. Some, who began when the school opened, can now read with some fluency, and are ready to commence with figures.

The school continued from 7 to 8 o'clock. After the lesson was finished, a short time was spent in singing. Their wild, untutored voices produced a strange but pleasant impression. One of their songs, altered from a familiar Sunday-school hymn, seemed peculiarly fitted for the occasion, and they sung it as though they meant it:

"Where, O! where, is the Captain Moses,
Who led Israel out from Egypt?
Safe now in the promised land."

It is worth one evening to see such a sight. Eighty-three scholars, just out of bondage, giving themselves intently to study, after working all day to earn their bread, and 27 teachers—some of our most cultivated and refined ladies and gentlemen—laboring night after night, voluntarily and without compensation, is a sight not often seen.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writes:

It may not be too late to note the reception of the following congratulatory responses from the persons named, occasioned by the New-Year's greeting, telegraphed to the parties named, by Gen. Asboth in behalf of the Fourth Division. The following reply was received

FROM MR. SEWARD:

A happy New-Year and a victorious campaign to the army of the West.

W. H. SEWARD.

FROM MR. CAMERON:

Brig.-Gen. Asboth:

I acknowledge and reciprocate the pleasant greeting of your brave command. May they triumph in war and prosper in peace.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

FROM MR. BATES.

Washington, Jan. 3.

Gen. Asboth, Commanding Fourth Division:

Thanks to the gallant officers and men of the Fourth Division of the army of the West. Glory in war and prosperity in peace await you.

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

I failed to obtain copies of replies received from President Lincoln and the remaining members of the Cabinet. These little comities among those high in command serve as pleasant episodes in the storm of war.

The following dispatches were evoked by the recent patriotic action of the Maryland Corn Exchange, on expelling its disloyal members:

St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

Maryland Corn Exchange:

Dispatch received. The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis greets you. We have made a proper reconnoissance and find we have sufficient force for a continued forward movement.

W. B. BAKER, Secretary.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

Maryland Corn Exchange:

The Chicago Board of Trade congratulates the loyal merchants of Baltimore upon their new organization. They shall always have the sympathy and coöperation of our Board.

STEPHEN CLARY, President.

NEBRASKA JAYHAWKERS.

Gov. Saunders, of Nebraska, has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It has been represented by many good and loyal citizens of this Territory that lawless bands of armed men, styling themselves "Jayhawkers," are committing depredations in the Southern portion of the Territory—stealing horses, robbing stores and houses, and threatening the lives of many of the citizens:

Now, therefore, I, Alvin Saunders, Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, do hereby command all bands or companies leagued together for the purpose aforesaid, or for unlawful purposes, within this Territory, to immediately disband and return to their homes, or at least to leave the Territory; and in case they, or any other parties, are hereafter found within the limits of the Territory, engaged in acts of robbery, or in any way disturbing the peace of our citizens, all the powers of the Territory, both civil and military, will be brought to bear against them, and if taken, such severe punishment as justice demands, will be executed without fear or favor.

Given under my hand and great seal of the Territory, at Omaha, this second day of January, A. D., 1862.

ALVIN SAUNDERS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SEAMSTRESSES.

The St. Louis papers publish the following letter which is probably applicable elsewhere:

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Jan. 2, 1862.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, House of Representatives, Washington City, D. C.:

Sir: Your letter in reference to the manufacture of clothing for the army has been received.

This Department has not given orders to close the workshops of St. Louis, but, on the contrary, has just ordered a large quantity of cloth sent to that city, to be there made up into army clothing.

Orders were sent to the Quartermaster at St. Louis and at other points not to make contracts for any large quantities of clothing without consulting this office, as there was danger of procuring a surplus of certain articles.

So long as the public interests will permit, the Department will endeavor to keep these shops open, so as to distribute, in some degree, the relief which this employment gives to the working people of the cities in this time of distress.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-Gen.

ROUT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

From the Louisville Democrat.

We have before us a letter from Catlettsburgh, Ky., dated Jan. 11, from which we gain the following information:

"When the demand was made on Marshall that he should surrender or fight, he made a speech to his men, recommending them to surrender all the forces, and stated his willingness to surrender. His men, stating that they would be stigmatized as cowards, refused to accept his advice, and said they would prefer death to such disgrace.

No answer having been returned to the demand, Col. Bowles, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, with what number of men the correspondent does not state, made an attack on a portion of Marshall's forces, under the command of one Shawan, (rank not given,) and, after a short skirmish, routed them. Col. Bowles' loss was two killed, Privates McKee and Leonard, both of the Second Virginia Cavalry, and one wounded. The rebel loss was six killed, fourteen wounded, and seven prisoners. Among the latter were some prominent notorious rebel marauders.

The rebel force fled, and, no doubt, carried panic with them, as Marshall's entire command was soon on the run. This skirmish occurred on the 7th, about three miles west of Paintsville, on Jennie's Creek.

Col. Bowles not deeming it safe to pursue with the force he had, returned, when Col. Garfield immediately sent forward 300 picked men from three regiments of infantry, and about 900 cavalry to pursue.

The names of the seven prisoners taken are, Pegram Enoch, Calhoun Wm. L., Shawhan, McClure, Jaynes, and two Bowens, father and son.

FROM LEXINGTON.

From the St. Louis Evening News, Jan. 15.

We learn by gentlemen from Lexington that the First Kansas Regiment was still at that place on Sunday, not having moved forward on their march to Fort Leavenworth. The troops had arrested about 25 prominent Secessionists, among whom were Sawyer, a member of the State Convention; Limerick, a banker; and Hunter Jenkins—all of whom would be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

On the road from Sedalia to Lexington there was found at various places the bacon of 1,500 hogs, said to have been packed and cured for Price's army. This was burned by the troops. One farmer, Attersbury, had packed 300 hogs. He was arrested, sworn not to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and released. His cured hogs were destroyed.

Engineering Work at Port Royal—Credit to an Ingenious Mechanic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A crib pier, nearly 300 feet long by 25 feet wide has been constructed in a most ingenious manner and under the greatest disadvantages, requiring perseverance and personal daring.

The constructor, an officer, had the entire control, and his plan—the only one suitable for the adaptation of the few materials on hand—was a complete success. The pier has been, and will be, of immense value to the Government—so much so that the constant use of it while building was the cause of not continuing it.

The second pier of piles, now rapidly building, was also planned, under innumerable obstacles started, and is under sole charge, by special order, of the same officer.

I see in your correspondence often times mention made of the new wharves, and names connected with them who have at best looked at the works.

Simple justice compels me to name to you the unassuming, modest gentleman to whom, and to no one else, is all credit due. This is Capt. F. E. Graef, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers.

It is strange your correspondent does not know him. His name and personage is familiar to every one, because one may see him walking, or flying on horseback, along the beach from early dawn to late at night.

TOM.

Salting the Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There was an ordinance passed by the Common Council last Spring prohibiting the City railroad companies from salting the streets under a heavy penalty. Coming down Greenwich-street this morning, I noticed the Ninth-avenue Company salting the track as freely and boldly as ever. Now, this is undoubtedly the most abominable nuisance ever inflicted upon us patient New-Yorkers, and as it is done in the face and eyes of the law, will you call the attention of our *new Mayor* to it *publicly*? By doing so it may enable us to prove that we were right in displacing Fernando Wood.

Respectfully, SUBSCRIBER.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE USAGES OF WAR.

Continuation of the Lectures of Dr. Lieber, at Columbia College—Admissibility of Retaliation—Interesting View of the Stone Blockade.

Continuing the subject of retaliation, in *penal law*, Dr. Lieber said:

First—In all cases in which cruelty has been committed, retaliation would go too far; morality forbids us to torment to death him who has tormented another to death.

Second—In cases where the loss of property is concerned, retaliation would not go far enough. If a servant steals a dollar, retaliation—the fine of a dollar—would not be adequate to punish such crime.

Third—It is impossible to retaliate in many cases. If forgery has been committed against me I cannot retaliate. I can make the criminal repay the injury he has caused, but this is not retaliation.

Fourth—It always borders on to revenge—inflicting pain for the sake of pain.

There remains, then, in the principles of retaliation only this element of justice: that the wrong-doer cannot complain of the injustice if like is given for like. But then there remains this question to decide, after you decide that you have a right to do a certain thing—whether it is best to exercise that right. Then comes the expediency of the thing; for you are not obliged to retaliate. I will refer you on this subject to a work called "An Essay on the Subjects of Penal Law, and Solitary Confinement at Labor," published by the Philadelphia Prison Society.

Retaliation begins in the earliest periods, when law courts do not yet exist over man; and in time of war it steps more into the foreground, when, as between nations, men have no common authority over them; hence Mr. Wheaton speaks of the "salutary fear of retaliation."

First—I would observe with reference to *international law*, morality follows, if I may say so, above the law; we are not allowed to retaliate against tribes lower than ourselves, or against an enemy who has sunk back into a state of semi-barbarism.

Second—Expediency is against it. Of course here we must judge whether it is or not, but in the long run, loftiness of conduct is very often expedient, setting aside other considerations. We have to consider whether retaliation will not lead to worse things than the original wrong.

Third—We ought to consider that we ought to resort to it in cases of necessity only. We must not forget that while in penal law retaliation strikes the wrong-doer, in international law it does not, hardly ever. Consider here the threat of the South that if the pirates were hung here they would hang our men whom they held prisoners. The retaliation would not strike the supposed wrong-doer, hence there is increased caution necessary in the exercise of this principle.

Fourth—That it is apt to lead to revenge.

Fifth—It is often impossible, as well in international affairs, as in penal law, to retaliate.

If retaliation becomes important in international law, it becomes still more so in the *law of war*, because in this state of things there is still less law and opinion governing, if I may so, both parties, than in case of international law in peace. Men, in a measure, fall back in war into that state with which individuals in society begin. How are we to apply these principles to the armies drawn up against each other, when argumentation and ethical lines, in a great measure, are suspended?

Bribery—a crime in municipal law—is freely resorted to in war. I mention this because it forms an important element in our warfare.

As to arms and means of destruction and obstruction that may be used in war, the present usage may be stated to consist in using those arms that do the most mischief in the shortest manner.

In the middle ages, there were frequent discussions about what was an honorable arm to use. And these views continued down to the time of the Cabinet wars. The use of the more deadly weapon was in those times declared hostile to the law of war. Red-hot shot were introduced at the end of the seventeenth century, and violently clamored against as dishonorable and not according to the laws of war. So with chain-shot. I remember having heard, in my youth, discussions whether sharpshooters, especially with rifled guns, were admissible in the law of war. Now, the attention of the nation is directed to nothing so much as to the improvement of arms. Every soldier now has his rifle, and should take aim. Compare our rifled cannon with the ancient cannon.

A discussion has been raised whether it is honorable to sink vessels in a harbor, as the stone fleet in the harbor of Charleston. Some English papers have alluded to it, and called upon European Governments to punish that crime against civilization. That there is something tragical about it I admit, but war is tragical from beginning to end. Let those beware who cause it! I am not insensible to the grave character of this act—blocking up a goodly harbor to a port of safety and exchange, one of the choicest gifts of nature in the well-being of man.

The fate of Charleston has altogether appeared to me of late like the tragical fate of Sophocles—a dark fate befalling a city. First entering into the unhappy scheme of disunion, madly proclaiming theories hostile to the law of righteousness; then first heralding forth secession; then ruthlessly firing upon Fort Sumter, and, with riotous jubilation, dragging other States after her; then extinguishing her own beacons, and withdrawing them from her own harbor of safety; then a lurid light spreads around her, caused by the burning of powder, set on fire by their own masters; then a conflagration, destroying the best portion of her, not caused by the torch of an open enemy, and when those flames have subsided, then that fleet dropping to the bottom, obstructing the haven of that doomed city. But the question as to the law can only be, is the obstruction greater than necessary? Will it endure long after the military necessity has ceased? I am informed by Mr. Bates that this will not be the case.

POISONING.

Poisoned arms are discarded by our present usages of war, because they inflict suffering beyond rendering the soldier unfit for fight.

How about poisoning wells? I would maintain that when the question is to preserve the existence of a nation, against a ruthless enemy, and when this great object could not be obtained by any other means than by poisoning wells, I cannot see why it would not be lawful to resort to it. Happily, the question can arise very rarely now-a-days, and I would recommend you to disbelieve all the reports of cases of poisoning till they can be proved.

In regard to withholding medicine, of which our enemies have complained: The President of the so-called Confederacy, complained in his Message of our withholding medicine from the South, and declared it an act of savageness. This is simply puerile. Before you go to war, let me repeat, beware what war is. I do not remember ever having read any special charge made against Napoleon when he had excluded all importations from beyond the seas. This would exclude drugs. It is a dire thing, yet war is a dire thing, and those commencing it must suffer. Yet this withholding medicine from them is no worse than withholding flour to bake bread with, and this is not sufficient to make a charge of savageness against us, or to declare that we have abandoned the principles of the laws of war.

England did the same thing in the Napoleonic war, by prohibiting the exportation of medicine to the colonies.

TAXATION AND WAR FINANCES IN ENGLAND.

Review of the Actual System—Its Leading Traits—Its Defects—Characteristics and Principles Appropriate to America.

It may be useful, at the present moment, to state some facts relative to the fiscal system developed in England during the twenty-three years of almost constant war which closed with the battle of Waterloo. For they throw no small light upon several questions of taxation and war finance which, in the present crisis of our national affairs, are filling the public mind with anxiety and eager desire for information. During the whole period from 1793 to 1815, it is well known that the energies and resources of the British people were put to the severest trial. A large proportion of the wealth-producing classes was sent abroad in the army or navy, or employed in unproductive labor. Subsidies and loans were advanced to foreign Powers. The home markets were not, as in our present struggle, benefited by the war funds being spent in the country. Commerce was for years preyed on by hostile cruisers. English goods were prohibited from entering the continent of Europe. Yet, amidst much individual suffering, and in spite of all that a NAPOLEON, wielding the strength of the twenty-eight millions of France, could do for its destruction, the British nation prospered and grew rich with a rapidity and steadiness seldom seen in the history of nations. The war cry seemed to rouse the energetic masses of the British people from their lethargy. The indomitable spirit which gave victory to battalions in the field, fired the hearts of the peaceful workers of the productive army at home, and stirred all classes and all men to labor, to save and to accumulate capital. Hence, in the words of one of England's greatest statesmen, "commerce and war flourished side by side and both achieved unwonted victories."

As in the case of most modern wars, the first campaign of 1793 was entered into with sanguine expectations that the struggle would be of short duration. As a military nation, France at that moment seemed far from formidable. Her army did not exceed the usual peace establishment of 130,000 men, and its strength was impaired by the emigration of its principal officers and by the enervating influences attendant on the relaxation of a thirty years' European war. The chances were evidently in favor of England and her allies. Indeed, such was their superiority that a single short campaign was confidently believed to be enough to humble impoverished France, enthrone her exiled king, and establish a permanent peace. These rash conclusions proceeded from the narrow views and commonplace data of politicians, who had not the genius to discover the immense pecuniary resources which talent, energy and enthusiasm could supply for a patriotic war. They had no suspicion what could be accomplished by issues of paper money, by levies *en masse*, by confiscations of property, unreservedly placed at the disposal of their new rulers by the French people.

During the first four years England resorted to no new fiscal expedient. She had a horror of new taxes. Loans were an easier method of raising money. The war was conducted on a very limited scale, and the deficiency of the taxes was easily supplied by borrowed money. In the year 1797, however, a few war taxes were imposed, and consisted chiefly of an insignificant increase of the assessed taxes, realizing only about $15,000,000. But the great loan of 1797, combined with other causes, produced a panic, depressed the 3 per cents below 48, and rendered a new system of finance and an immensely increased revenue indispensable to the continuance of the war and the support of the public credit.

MR. PITT accordingly resolved, by a great increase of taxation, to raise a large portion of the supplies within the year, and, in spite of predictions to the contrary, the public, from the lucrative increase of her manufactures, the extension of her commerce, and the growth of her general prosperity, proved well able to bear the additional burdens.

The Prime Minister having matured his plans, vigorously acted upon them in 1798, by the imposition of the income tax which at once raised the war-taxes to $60,000,000, in 1799 to $85,000,000 in 1801 to $85,000,000, and in 1802 to $95,000,000. The aggregate fund raised by taxes and loans for the war amounted to the amazing sum of $5,556,07[illegible]55, after deducting the average peace expenditure of $260,000,000 for twenty-three years. Thus the great European struggle for empire and supremacy cost England an average yearly expenditure for belligerent purposes alone of $241,570,000. The following table exhibits the war expenses and the war income of the British Government during the whole of this important period. The amount collected by loans and by taxation is distinguished, and the expenditure for the army and navy is separated from the interest of the accumulating war-debt.

	War Expenses.		War Income.	
	Interest of Debt.	Cost of Army and Navy.	Loans.	Taxes.
1793	$48,556,190	$67,555,000	$22,500,000	$85,352,000
1794	51,963,226	101,235,000	55,000,000	86,544,066
1795	63,429,655	143,755,000	90,000,000	89,292,270
1796	73,825,475	150,825,000	127,500,000	93,638,800
1797	77,876,650	138,030,000	162,500,000	103,273,250
1798	84,436,995	129,910,000	85,000,000	151,014,525
1799	87,800,625	136,285,000	92,500,000	176,149,840
1800	92,914,750	148,065,000	102,600,000	169,482,320
1801	99,099,195	134,990,000	140,000,000	170,754,800
1802	100,342,755	115,805,000	125,000,000	186,201,065
1803	104,004,810	105,530,000	76,014,625	188,345,315
1804	108,294,450	154,270,000	100,521,105	228,297,210
1805	112,841,795	181,095,000	139,657,410	249,291,405
1806	115,982,910	186,830,000	102,430,775	266,521,127
1807	116,865,460	188,088,000	119,446,285	291,051,125
1808	117,925,065	193,890,000	102,383,850	307,691,035
1809	121,461,380	210,365,000	117,023,455	317,026,470
1810	122,715,810	216,230,000	112,214,394	333,406,830
1811	127,423,835	239,840,000	137,084,145	323,819,350
1812	134,269,230	248,695,000	201,258,445	315,829,175
1813	149,468,685	274,360,000	270,134,110	334,629,175
1814	155,028,220	301,195,000	235,798,485	348,420,960
1815	163,228,090	216,410,000	230,448,015	352,017,210

From these figures it will be seen that the total amount borrowed for the war was nearly 3,000 millions of dollars, more than one-half of which was absorbed by the enormous interest of borrowed money. There is no doubt that the loans would have been vastly greater had they not been restricted and kept within bounds, by the embarrassments of financial pressure, by the factious opposition of political parties, and especially by the want of public confidence fomented by the efforts of artful adventurers, mystified bullionists, and designing speculators, to terrify the popular mind by predictions of National bankruptcy, and by exaggerated accounts of the depreciation in the currency.

Other circumstances also contributed to the same end. Among them was the fact that the principles governing National Finances, and the funding of Public Debts were not so well understood as they have subsequently become, by the development of political science, and of the laws of public wealth. The growing fear on the part of the lenders and the people generally, that repayment of their money was impossible, also contributed to lessen the loans, while the cumbrous, antiquated machinery which was employed for raising money, had the effect of giving a monopoly to opulent capitalists, and prevented the great body of the people from becoming the creditors of the Government. It was reserved for LOUIS NAPOLEON to inaugurate with greater prestige a system of popular loans, based on principles which have been successfully adopted by ourselves and by other Powers. These new methods, although dangerous when controlled by treachery or incompetence, are capable of rendering great services to free governments, besides lessening the burdens and promoting the well-being of the great body of the people.

Indications that these modern principles of finance were beginning to attract attention during the last century, may be found in the works of JOHN ADAMS, and other statesmen of his time. A somewhat clumsy approach to modern methods was attempted in England by the act of Parliament, which was passed in 1798, to legalize voluntary contributions for carrying on the war. This measure was extremely popular in England. Merchants and manufacturers vied with each other in offering subscriptions. Among the larger contributors to this voluntary war fund we find that the Bank of England gave $1,000,000; the City of London $50,000, while $1,500,000 was remitted from India, with the promise of a similar annual repetition during the war. Moreover, two millions were in a few days subscribed in small sums. The plan only failed to be kept up and to answer expectations from its narrow basis and imperfect organization—faults which have ruined many analogous financial schemes elsewhere.

In devising and perfecting methods of taxation, however, the British statesmen of the eighteenth century were more successful. The aggregate taxation of the country was cautiously but steadily increased, while the cost of collection was steadily reduced to about one-half of its former per centage. Thus we find that in 1792 the excise duties amounted to eighteen and a half millions of dollars, the customs to forty millions, and the stamps to six millions; the expense of collection being for the customs 10.6 per cent., for the excise 5.6, and the stamp duties 3.9 per cent. At the close of the war, as will be seen by the following table, the stamp and excise duties, which were internal in their operation, had increased five or six times their original amount, while the customs duties were more cautiously augmented lest commerce should be injured, and the growth of maritime prosperity checked.

AMOUNT OF BRITISH TAXES IN 1814.

Excise	$116,850,275	Hereditary revenues	$866,335
Customs	59,036,615	War customs	14,207,030
Stamps	32,464,025	War excise	33,635,145
Land and Assessed	39,559,690	Property tax	76,137,500
Post-office	11,747,595	Income tax	1,570
Pensions	160,285	Lottery	1,639,035
Hackney coaches and hawkers	254,375	Miscellaneous	1,300,815

Those who are aware of the very sensitive nature of capital, and the rapidity with which an injudicious impost may destroy a flourishing branch of industry, will appreciate the difficulty of adding any considerable sum to the aggregate of taxation, without exhausting weaker branches of industry, or damming up some of the sources of National wealth.

It was well for the commercial prosperity of England that the increase in the taxes was thus gradually made. Five years of war elapsed before any very heavy addition was necessary. Experience has shown that violent fiscal changes seldom fail to do injury, and that excessive taxes, suddenly imposed, are frequently financial failures; a small tax, judiciously laid and gradually increased, according to the exigencies of the Government being commonly the best for increasing the revenue.

The war taxes imposed were also adjusted so as to fall with tolerable equality. After the imposition of the income tax in 1798, every class in Great Britain paid to the revenue in proportion to the amount it enjoyed under its protection. And it is remarkable that in all the discontent and public trouble which at times prevailed, there were none who made it a grievance that they were unequally taxed.

MCCULLOCH estimates that the present amount of the public burdens of every kind in England is so adjusted as to consume on the average 20 per cent. of the income of every inhabitant of the British Isles, while in France the pressure of taxation is less, amounting only to about 16 per cent. Assuming the same basis of calculation, it has been found that in 1801 English taxation was so great as to absorb 30 per cent. of the aggregate income of the people. In 1811 the proportion rose to 42 per cent., while in 1815, from the increased population, more productive industry, and other causes, the ratio declined to 35 per cent.

That such enormous sums should have been raised without great financial embarrassment, was of course impossible. But it is highly probable that if the principles of national finance, developed by modern science, had been better understood, the sufferings and losses of large classes of persons in England might have been prevented, and the bread riots, the "Luddite" crusade against machinery, and the other revolutionary disturbances which marked the war years, might not have been provoked. For in the growth of population, as well as in the stable permanent foundation that was being laid for the present prosperity of the British people, we see that amidst much partial suffering there must have been a large increase of the national wealth, and that the evils under which some of the people groaned were chiefly those incident to an unequal distribution of the accumulating resources of the country. On the same principle we may perhaps account for the wide-spread distress which ravaged England at the close of the war. Bad legislation, crude financial systems, and defective distribution, which might, by an enlightened subservience to the laws of political science have been promoted, and were probably the chief causes of the terrors which are still fresh in the memory of thousands in England.

These troubles, which were chiefly felt in the cotton trade, had their origin in the plots of a few idle, discontented, revolutionary spirits, rather than among the laborious and worthier portion of the productive classes. While, however, they may indicate temporary suffering and commercial revulsion, the recuperative energy which followed, showed that the country was but little injured by the war. For while the taxes a people can pay indicate the national growth in wealth, the increase of population is one of the most sensitive and most reliable tests of the industrial prosperity of the masses of the country. Accordingly, at the opening of the war, we find that England contained only about nine millions of people, but at its close, the number had grown to more than fifteen millions, a rate of increase which indicates, that however much temporary losses and partial adversity might be complained of, England was growing in wealth and prosperity with a rapidity which has never been exceeded by any country in the world except our own. This may be illustrated by the following table, which gives the increase of the population of England, from the year 1700 to the present time:

ENGLAND.			
		1790	8,540,738
1700	5,134,516	1800	9,187,176
1710	5,066,337	1801	10,942,646
1720	5,345,351	1811	12,609,864
1730	5,687,993	UNITED KINGDOM.	
1740	5,829,705	1821	21,193,458
1750	6,039,684	1831	24,306,749
1760	6,479,730	1841	26,839,885
1770	7,277,586	1851	27,675,324
1780	7,814,827	1861	29,334,788

In the present crisis, when not a few persons who aspire to lead public opinion are not ashamed to express the fear that our energetic and high-spirited people, prosperous as they have been, and rich as in this broad fertile Continent they must ever be, will prove unable to bear the burdens, or unwilling to lay on the altar of their country the sacrifices which are requisite for the costly war which treason has forced upon us, it may be well to look abroad and learn from the patriotism of kindred nations what can be achieved where men are truly in earnest. It is a maxim confirmed by all history that war among its evils has some incidental advantages, and discloses and develops the hidden strength of a nation. A patriotic struggle for their fatherland, a hard fought conflict in defence of their hearths and homes, of their country's flag its institutions and its honor, seldom fails to bind a people in unity of feeling, to awaken them out of a degraded condition, to inspire them with a generous ardor, and to call forth a passionate devotion to the principles of honor, justice and self-sacrificing patriotism.

The London Times on the Humanities of the American War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We find ourselves moved to a contemptuous pity at the inclosed vicious outbreak of a late issue of the London *Times*. This *inspiration*, it appears, was drawn out by a text from your own columns concerning the "Stone Fleet." That ugliest vice of human nature described as Pharaseeism in the same "Holy Writ," wherein the writer finds the rule that "fruit trees are to be spared," takes on, in our friend of the London *Times*, one of its protean forms. He stands out in mournful ugliness, thanking God, with upturned eyes, that he is not, as other men—especially as *this poor publican*.

Hear him:

"The longer the civil war in America lasts, the more evident become the signs that it is brutalizing at least one of the combatants. It is the North which is growing fierce and bloodthirsty; it is the high professing Puritans who threaten to murder in cold blood. It is the citizens of New-York and Boston, claiming credit for civilization and literary taste, who are exulting in the commission of wanton destruction. War is terrible enough at best, but even war has its mitigations among *civilized* men. *We* do not in Europe, when we take a city, cut the throats of all the women and children; neither do we burn down the city and sow salt upon the site, as was *sometimes* done, *even* in Europe, in *barbarous days*."

These oracles of the London *Times* are, perchance, ignorant of the historical details of the American Revolution. It is British good taste so to be. But we Americans sometimes refresh our memories out of these records; it is necessary so to do; being a people good natured and relenting to a fault, we should otherwise forget what manner of people *they* are.

We will quote from BOTTA'S *History of the American Revolution*, which Mr. JEFFERSON pronounced "the best manual of our Revolutionary history." This historian declares, (vol. 2, page 187,) "a cry of horror arose throughout the civilized world against the ferocity of the British armies." We will simply say of the campaigns of TARLETON in the Carolinas, (page 252,) "The Americans remembered it with horror. From that time it became a proverbial mode of expressing the cruelties of a barbarous enemy to call them 'TARLETON'S quarters.'" Concerning the manners of the English, after the reduction of the Carolinas, our historian says, (page 187,) "If it enriched his (the King's) officers and soldiers, it caused the ruin of a great number of inhabitants. The royal troops were not satisfied with pillaging; they spared neither women, children nor sick. Herein they had the negroes for spies and companions; such was the rapacity of these robbers, that not content with stripping houses of their richest furniture, they violated the sanctuary of the dead; grasping for gold, they went rummaging among the tombs. Whatever they could not carry off they destroyed. Everywhere ruins and ashes—gardens ravaged, magnificent habitations devoted to the flames; the very cattle found no quarter with these barbarians," &c.

There are some stones that could, and doubtless would, cry out, if they were not at present stifled, at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton, which were all burned, and every foot of adjacent territory given to fire and devastation. Page 188: "In brief, this rich and fertile country was converted in a few days into one vast scene of smoking ruins; their booty in tobacco surpassed their hope. In their indignation the Virginians sent to ask the English *what sort of war this was?*"

Further on, Richmond was only saved by the timely appearance of our very noble and approved good friend, the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE. (Page 383. "Fortunately the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE arrived in time to save the opulent city of Richmond. There, however, he was forced to witness the conflagration of Manchester, a town opposite Richmond." Our historian adds, "*The English were pleased to burn it without any necessity.*" Coming North, we find one TRYON, a counterpart of TARLETON. (Page 189.) "In defect of conquests, the British Generals were disposed to resume the war of devastation. CLINTON ordered Gov. TRYON to embark for Connecticut. He proceeded to make a descent upon New-Haven, where he dislodged the militia, and destroyed whatever he found in the port. Thence he advanced to Fairfield, which he devoted to the flames. Norwalk and Greenfield were in like manner laid in ashes. The loss of the Americans was prodigious." (Page 254.) "TRYON entered New-Jersey with 5,000 men; they took possession of a new and flourishing village, called Connecticut Farms. They set fire to this place; only two houses escaped." Here it was that a young and beautiful mother, with her little children, was brutally murdered at her own fireside. The historian adds, "The melancholy fate of this gentlewoman fired the breasts of the patriots with such rage, that they flew from every quarter to take vengeance upon the authors of so black a deed."

Again, when the plans of WASHINGTON and ROCHAMBEAU for the capture of CORNWALLIS in Virginia were completed, CLINTON seeing himself deceived and foiled, projected another ravaging expedition to the shores of Connecticut. The command was given to BENEDICT ARNOLD, New-London was defended by the two forts Trumbull and Griswold. They finally carried the forts, (page 394,) "notwithstanding the fierce defense made by the garrison, who now changing their weapons, fought hand to hand with long spears. The assailants, when finally masters of the place, *massacred as well those who surrendered, as those who resisted*. The town of New-London was laid in ashes, it is not known whether by design or chance. The English seeing the most menacing disposition among the inhabitants, decided for retreat; *it was signalized by the most horrible devastations*."

The design of this fire in the rear was to compel WASHINGTON to *let go*, and recall his army from Virginia; says the historian: "In vain did they make a great noise with their march and their bloody executions in Connecticut, WASHINGTON scarcely deigned to notice it. He knew that whoever should triumph at Yorktown would have decided the whole of this campaign in his favor." Concerning this same siege of Yorktown, we have to quote page 399: "The humanity of the conquerors (Americans and French) equaled their courage; they granted life to all who demanded it, notwithstanding the cruelties recently committed at New-London." At the close of the siege, and after the surrender, our authority records, page 402: "The talents and bravery displayed in this siege by the allies, won them an immortal glory, and they still enhanced it by the humanity and generosity with which they treated their prisoners. The French officers in particular *honored themselves by the most delicate behavior*. They seemed to have no other care but that of consoling the vanquished by every mark of the most sympathizing interest. Not content with professions, they made the English the most pressing offers of money, both public and private. In proof of Lord CORNWALLIS' appreciation of American magnanimity, we may relate, that toward the end of the siege, when all hope of a successful defense had vanished, CORNWALLIS conceived the project of a retreat by the river at night. Leaving behind all his baggage, his sick and wounded, to the number of two thousand, he commended to the generosity of the Americans, in a letter to Washington. All things ready, he embarked silently, a perfect calm prevailing in the air and on the water. But the powers above became our allies at this juncture, page 401; "of a sudden arose a violent storm of wind and rain, the boats were separated, the day began to appear," and the scheme totally miscarried. So much for our Revolutionary memories. Shall we forget too how they stole into our waters, at a later day came upon our beautiful Washington, applied their torches and looked on with barbaric joy while the devouring flames made a blackened ruin of the fair and stately edifices with which the young Republic had adorned her Capital? How shall Marylanders, who are by nature and destiny the chosen watchmen on the walls of this same Capital to-day and keepers of the gates—how, we ask, with what feelings shall we look on and watch the signs and countersigns passing between England and our Southern brethren? What is it but an exaggeration of BENEDICT ARNOLD? "What a fall is here!" That we shall have war with England there now remains but little doubt—the *lure* is greater than her *virtue*. Then the hearts of this free people will flow together; the nation will rouse itself in all its majesty, and for the first time the world will gaze upon its grand proportions. What part Maryland will play in this event we say not now, but we *believe* and *trust*. Also, there is nothing that we believe and trust for ourselves that we will not believe for our twin sister Virginia, glorious "Old Dominion," well beloved by us, even in the day of her fall and her calamity. Rejoice not over her, though she has fallen, yet *she shall rise again*.

BALTIMORIENNE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

Degrading the Service—A Card to the Commander-in-Chief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in to-day's issue of your paper that it is the intention "of the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN to popularize the army, and challenge the nation's confidence, by adopting salutary improvements in its organization," I thought I might not be deemed presumptuous, after serving in the ranks nine months, in suggesting that they could not attain their object more effectually than by enforcing Regulation No. 126 Article XIII, of the Revised Regulations, which reads: "Non-commissioned officers will in no case be permitted to act as waiters, nor are they, or private soldiers, not waiters, to be employed in any menial office, or made to perform any service not military, for the private benefit of any officer or mess of officers."

This regulation is habitually disregarded, and in virtue of the almost despotic power of commissioned officers, privates are made to perform menial duties of the most degrading character, which constitutes the chief grievance and hardship of the soldier, and is the principal cause for dissatisfaction, and the strongest incentive to insubordination.

As an illustration of the evil complained of, I would mention that I have seen privates called from their sleep after taps to bring a drink of water to their superior officer, or to assist in putting a lazy one to bed, such as pulling off his boots, &c.; and in fact they are called upon at any or all times, when not drilling or on guard, to perform duties which the wildest whim of man could suggest. And there seems to be no redress, as in an instance where I knew a man foolhardy enough to act in accordance with his rights, and refuse to perform the menial offices, he was kicked, and then confined in the guard-house for a week, for his imprudence.

In consideration that our officers are allowed pay for from one to four servants, according to rank, at the liberal rate of $24 50 per month, and in regard for our friends at home, who are deluded with the belief that volunteers are required to perform only a soldier's duty, it is to be hoped that those who have the authority, will require our superior officers to be governed by the regulation referred to, and thus adopt a salutary improvement, which would tend most materially to popularize the army.

ROB ROY.

Personal.

Rev. S. H. ROSECRANS, D. D., a brother of Gen. ROSECRANS, is the principal editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati. The General himself is a member of the Catholic Church.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 18, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	90	50	N. Y. Cen. R. b10	83⅝
500	U. S. 6s, Oregon War Ln ½ yearly	88	100	do s10	83⅝
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43½	100	do	83½
2,000	Missouri St. 6s.	42⅝	100	Erie Railway b15	35⅝
3,000	Min St. 8 ⅌c. Bs	78	850	do	35½
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	94	15	do	35⅝
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, Convt. Bds.	104	50	do s30	35¼
1,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. Bs	100	50	do s60	35½
1,000	Harlem 1st Mt. Bs	100	250	do b60	36
1,000	Mich. Cent. 8 ⅌c 1st M. S. F. Con. B	97½	100	do b60	36¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ⅌c. Bonds	91¾	100	do b30	35¾
1,000	North. Ia. 1st M	88	300	do b10	35¾
500	Ill. Cent. R. B'ds.	90¾	250	do b3	35¾
9,000	do	91	550	do	35⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	12	100	Erie R. Pref. s30	57¾
3,000	C. & P'b'gh 4th M	39¾	100	do s30	57⅝
1,000	Long Dock B'ds	95	150	do	57½
1,000	D. M. & T. Bonds	75½	25	do	57¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	98	50	do	57⅝
1,000	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st m	86¾	250	do s60	57¾
2,000	do	86	170	Harlem R. Pref	31¾
15,000	Am. Gold b30	101¾	90	Mich. Cen. R.	53¾
5,000	do b30	101⅞	50	do	53¾
78,000	do	101½	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20¾
5	Bank of Commerce	78	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b15	41
5	Am. Ex. Bank	81	50	do	40⅞
20	Commonwealth B'k	70	100	Ill. Cen. R. S. ex int	63
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co	91	100	do s60	63
50	Penn. Coal Co	85	50	Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	16¼
35	Pacific M. S. Co	99	10	Galena & Chi. Rail.	68¾
105	do	98¾	21	do	68⅞
125	do	98½	5	do	68¾
25	Nicaragua T. Co	5½	340	Clev. & Toledo Rail.	37⅝
100	do	6	350	do	37⅝
12	Warren Railroad	78	50	do b30	37¾
50	Chi., Bur & Quin. R.	61	50	do b30	37⅞
			150	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	55
			550	do	55¼
			100	do b30	55½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	90¼	50	N. Y. Central R.	83¾
10,000	do	90½	175	do	83⅞
5,000	Ill. Canal Bds. '60	78	50	do b30	84¼
2,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	78	300	Erie Railway	35⅞
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62	79	100	do	35¾
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	42¾	12	Erie Railway Pref.	57½
3,000	do	42½	50	do	57¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s. Iss. to Han. & St. Jo. R	49¼	200	Harlem Railroad	12⅞
1,000	Brook'n City W. L	98¾	200	Mich. Central R.	53¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B	85	100	do b30	53¾
5,000	L. E. & W. 1st M Bs	79¼	100	do b30	53⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	91	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	41
10,000	Amer. Gold b30	102	400	Panama Railroad	113
10,000	do b15	102	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	110
10,000	do	102	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. s30	37¾
10	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	99	100	do b30	38
50	Mil. & Pra. Du Chn R	21	50	Chi. & R. Isld R.	55⅝

SATURDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day moved with much irregularity; opening very firm at a further advance in prices, as compared with yesterday afternoon, but suddenly turning in the opposite direction at and after the Second Board, but from what cause or on what news was not explained up to the close of business. The extreme prices of the day on New-York Central were 83⅞@83½ ⅌ cent., finally closing 83½ ⅌ cent. as against 83⅞ on Friday afternoon. The variations in Erie and the Western shares were ½@1 ⅌ cent.; Erie closing 34⅞; Toledo 37½; Rock Island, 54⅞; Erie Preferred, 56⅞ ⅌ cent. The National Stocks were rather firmer at the Board, and the Railway mortgages in demand at a further rise in prices on most descriptions. The general market left off feverish and unsettled.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	82	Bank of N. America	70
Merchants'	81	Metropolitan	83
Mechanics'	87	Shoe and Leather	80
M'chants' Exchange	70	Continental	70
State of New-York	72¼	St. Nicholas	72
Commerce	77½	Commonwealth	60
Ocean	60	Importers & Traders	90
American Exchange	81	Park	92

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	98	Mich So. 7 ⅌ cent. firsts	87
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. As. Bs.	66
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	N. Ia. first	88
N. Y. Cen., conv., '76	103¾	N. Ia. Goshen Line	87¼
Erie firsts, '68	105	M. S. & N. Ia. 7 ⅌ c.	84¼
Erie seconds, '79	101½	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	90¾
Erie thirds, '83	91½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ⅌ c.	83
Erie fourths, '80	79¼	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ⅌ c.	40
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	75	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	85
Hudson firsts, '69	107¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	41¼
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	100	Chi. & N. W. sec'ds	12
Hudson thirds, '75	81½	Han. & St. Jo., firsts	30
Hudson conv., '67	70	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	104
Harlem firsts, '69-73	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts	101
Harlem seconds, '64	95½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	79¼
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	44
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-72	91	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. n. 7, 8 ⅌ c. '82	97¼	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.	94¼	Lac. & West. Bonds	92¾

The following suggestions for the creation of a Board of Exchequer in the City of New-York, in connection with the proposed issue of a National Demand Currency, have been presented to both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington, and are now under consideration with these authorities. We have reason to believe that they emanate from an influential source in this City, sympathising not only in the establishment of an uniform National Currency, to facilitate the operations of the Treasury and for the great convenience of the People, but with the proposition of the Ways and Means Committee to establish a permanent and specifically secured yearly Sinking Fund for the ultimate extinguishment of the Public Debt. To this end, if we rightly appreciate the probable extent of the following plan, twelve millions per annum, the full interest on two hundred millions of Public Stocks, pledged by the Government for say $160,000,000 of National Circulation, is to be devoted, together with one-half the interest of such further pledges of Stock as may be made by Banks or Bankers. Without passing our opinion on the feasibility of the plan, we take pleasure in commending it to a fair hearing, especially from such of the opponents of United States Notes of Circulation as undertake to say that they would have neither place of nor security for their redemption:

The Sub-Treasury receipts from all sources to-day, were $457,059; payments, $881,438; balance in the New-York office $3,212,174. Included in the receipts were $140,000 for Customs.

SYNOPSIS OF AN ACT FURTHER TO REGULATE THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES AND SUSTAIN THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

SECTION 1. There is hereby established as a part of the Treasury Department of the United States a Board of Exchequer to perform the duties hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. The said Board shall consist of —— Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York, and they shall elect one of their members chairman.

They shall hold their offices —— years, (at least one appointment, however, to be annually made,) but may be at any time suspended or removed for cause stated in writing by the President.

SEC. 3. The said Board shall collect all the funds and revenues of the United States at the City of New-York, negotiate all loans authorized by Congress, attend to the transfer and payment of the public debt, discharge all the duties now committed to the Independent Treasury in said City, and appoint all subordinate officers and agents needed for the due execution of their duties, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. The office of the said Board shall be in said City, with such agencies elsewhere as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require to be appointed by said Board with his approval.

SEC. 5. As a basis for a national currency, in connection with gold and silver coin and bullion, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, issue and deliver to said Board an amount not exceeding in the aggregate —— millions of dollars of six per cent. stock of the United States, in certificates or bonds of $1,000 each, redeemable at the expiration of twenty years from their date. On receiving which the said Board shall deliver in return to the Secretary of the Treasury eighty per cent. of the par amount in Exchequer Bills of various denominations, not less than $5. They shall be payable in the lawful money of the United States on demand at the Board of Exchequer, shall be receivable in payment of any dues to the Government, and shall be convertible at any time, at the will of the holder, in sums of not less than $1,000, into the stock in this section first mentioned, at its current market value (not less than par) as fixed by the Board of Exchequer from time to time.

SEC. 6. The said Board shall also issue in exchange for gold coin and gold and silver bullion received on deposit, Exchequer Bills of like denominations, payable in coin on demand, keeping all necessary accounts with the depositors.

They shall transfer the funds of the Government by them received, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

They shall not in any way engage in discounting or loaning money.

With the funds in their hands belonging to the United States, they shall half-yearly procure an amount in gold coin equal to the six months' interest then accruing on the debt of the United States, and with said coin pay said interest when due.

SEC. 7. The said Board shall also receive from any banks or banking associations now existing, or hereafter to be formed under any law of the United States, or of any State, any funded security of the United States, bearing an interest of six per cent. yearly, and shall deliver in return eighty per cent. of the par amount in Exchequer Bills, under such regulations for their repayment as the Board may prescribe, and a ratable portion on receiving such securities bearing a lower rate of interest, receivable and convertible as specified in 5th section of this act.

The banks and banking associations thus depositing securities of the United States, shall be entitled to receive one-half the accruing interest thereon, the Board of Exchequer shall receive the remaining one-half.

Such securities, or any part thereof, in sums of not less than —— shall be surrendered with the one-half of accrued interest on returning a ratable amount of Exchequer Bills to the Board.

SEC. 8. No portion of the capital of any bank or banking association invested in the securities of the United States thus pledged for Exchequer Bills shall be subject to taxation, whether National, State, or municipal.

SEC. 9. The interest on the —— millions of stock issued under the fifth section of this act shall be applied by the said Board, first, to the payment of all necessary expenses, to be fixed and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the residue of such interest shall be retained and employed by the said Board as a sinking Fund, for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt of the United States, as shall also the one-half of the interest retained on the securities deposited by banks and banking institutions.

SEC. 10. All bills issued by the said Board shall be duly registered and stamped on their face, "Secured by pledge of public securities of the United States," or, "Secured by deposit of coin," as the case may be.

SEC. 11. The said Board shall make detailed statements quarter-yearly to the Secretary of the Treasury of all their proceedings, with weekly statements of their receipts and expenditures, such portion of which shall be published as he may deem advisable.

[The preceding is presented as suggestions for a project which may be complete in itself, and also as a plan on which the proposed general banking-law may be engrafted.]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 31 bbls. Ashes, 10,187 bbls. Flour, 786 bbls. and 2,173 sacks Corn Meal, 2,030 bushels Wheat, 7,007 bushels Corn, 1,928 bushels Rye, 300 bushels Barley, 25,174 bushels Oats, 1,850 bushels Malt, 6,232 pkgs. Provisions, 1,078 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 762 bbls., including 515 bbls. Pots, and 247 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—A moderate demand prevails for Foreign. Sales have been made since our last, of 2,242 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 300 tons Ince Hall House Cannel, at $8 37½@$8 50; 590 do. Dixon's Merwith Steam, $6 50; 300 do. Elled Welsh Steam, $6 50; 378 do. New Pelton, $5 25; 274 do. Peasley Cross Gas Cannel, $6 25; 200 do. Kilmarnock, from yard, $4 25, and 200 do. Wishaw, from yard, $4 75, all cash.

COTTON—Is inactive and altogether nominal in price.

COFFEE—Sales 1,100 bags Rio at 18¾c.@19c. ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been limited to-day for all kinds of State and Western Flour, at drooping prices. The reported sales since our last have been 8,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@	$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@	5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@	5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@	6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@	6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@	5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@	6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@	6 85
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@	6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@	7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@	7 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales 800 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ⅌ bbl.; sales 460 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at somewhat irregular prices. The principal holders are not eager to sell at present. Sales 24,300 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western $1 43; Red Western (Winter) at $1 37@$1 40; Amber Iowa at $1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 32½@$1 33, and Chicago Spring at $1 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn is inactive and tending downward. Sales 18,250 bushels at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western in store and delivered, and 65c. for Southern Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Oats are selling slowly, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ⅌ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 82c.@84c. ⅌ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley is scarce and quiet. Sales 3,000 bushels, including State at 80c., and California on private terms.

HAY—North River is in demand and is quite firm at 85c.@$1 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady rates, including new at 17c.@24c., the latter rate for choice, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been about equal in amount during the past week. Prices are very firm. The receipts comprised 39,600 hides; sales 37,460 hides and 51 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDEMEYER, 46,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., 24½c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,700 California, to arrive, 23 ℔s., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,550 Orinoco, 20 ℔s., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., 19½c.@20c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 640 Bogota, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 500 Aspinwall, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 26 bales Calcutta Cow, 9 ℔s., on private terms; 900 wet salted Montevideo, 55 ℔s., on private terms; 470 do. Demerara, 50 ℔s., on private terms; 9,500 do. California, 50 ℔s., 11c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,500 Washington Slaughter, 75 ℔s., 7¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,200 Western do., 55@70 ℔s., part 7¼c., do., do., do.; 1,500 Country do., 68 ℔s., on private terms; 3,000 City do., 70@80 ℔s., 7½c.@7¾c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importer's and speculators' hands: 233,000 dry Hides, 10,700 wet salted do., 1,800 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been inactive, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,000 tons white forge pig at $17, and some No. 1 and 2, in lots, at $20 for the former and $19 for the latter, mostly cash.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in the principal kinds, Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry for prime middle and heavy continues good; sales are being made to a fair extent, and in all directions, at gradually advancing prices; holders, in general, are quite firm, and sundry desirable large parcels are held entirely beyond the range of market rates. *Oak Sole* in fair request, at firm and steady rates. There have been no speculative movements in this article. *Weekly Receipts* of sole leather about 36,000 sides. The importers and jobbers in foreign calfskins, and other kinds of foreign leather, have entered into an agreement to adopt the following rules in regard to credit: "The longest term will be sixty days, with a discount of three per cent. on our six months' prices; four per cent. for payment in thirty days, and five per cent. for cash, within five days from date of bill."

MOLASSES—According to the annual statement of the Molasses trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for the year 1861, prepared by the editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, "The receipts of Molasses at this port, both foreign and domestic descriptions, have been smaller than before in several years, and the average prices have also been below those of former years, notwithstanding the largely increased duty. The fluctuations in prices have been considerable—the lowest point was reached at the close of May and in the early part of June; since then, values have been steadily advancing—the highest range being attained, on foreign descriptions, in October, and on Louisiana, in December. The consumption of foreign descriptions at this port the past year was 6,249,797 gallons, against a consumption in 1860 of 7,893,722 gallons, being a decrease of over 20 4-5 ⅌ cent., while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1861, was 8,406,269 gallons, against a total consumption in 1860 of 10,836,519 gallons, being a decrease of over 20 2-5 ⅌ cent. The total receipts of foreign Molasses into the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, were 22,133,906 gallons, against a total import in 1860 of 31,126,615 gallons, and the consumption of foreign descriptions was 20,383,556 gallons, against a consumption in 1860 of 28,724,205 gallons, while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1861 was 40,191,556 gallons, against a total consumption in 1860 of 47,318,877 gallons, being a decrease in the consumption of foreign of over 20 ⅌ cent., and in the consumption of foreign and domestic over 15 ⅌ cent. If to the above figures be added the quantity of sugar-house syrups made by the refiners, which is estimated at some twenty millions gallons, and syrups gathered from the maple tree and Sorghum, say ten millions gallons, the total consumption of Molasses in the country the past year would be over 70,000,000 gallons. The consumption of foreign Molasses has been hitherto governed entirely by the extent of the domestic crop, but for the present no part of that is available beyond the immediate region of its growth, and the wants of the bulk of the consumers of the country, must be entirely supplied from foreign markets. The West has taken annually direct from New-Orleans from nine to twelve million gallons—that source of supply is not now accessible, and their wants can only be met in the markets on the seaboard. The high cost of the article laid down in most of the Western cities, owing to expensive transportation, will militate greatly against the usual consumption; besides which, the present high price of Molasses and Syrups has given a great impulse to the culture of the Sorgho and Imphee in several of the Western States—the crop made the past year was considerable, sufficiently large in Iowa and Illinois to interfere greatly with the sale of other Syrups, and there is no doubt but that the present year will witness a very extended culture of these Saccharine Canes, which was found a more profitable crop than Corn, even when prices of Molasses were much lower than they will be the current year. The crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., now being made, is large, and cannot fall much, if any, short of twenty-three to twenty-five millions of gallons, only a small portion of which can be used in that region. The extraordinary yield of the Cane fields of Louisiana, and the high prices that rule for their products, and which must continue to rule under the present tariff, may have a more important bearing upon the political status of that State, than could be exerted by the presence of fleets or the pressure of armies."

Total consumption of Molasses in the United States during each of the last twelve years.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1861	40,191,556	including Foreign	20,383,556
1860	43,318,877	including Foreign	28,724,205
1859	54,260,970	including Foreign	28,293,210
1858	45,169,164	including Foreign	24,795,374
1857	28,508,784	including Foreign	23,266,404
1856	39,608,878	including Foreign	23,014,878
1855	47,266,085	including Foreign	23,533,423
1854	56,493,019	including Foreign	24,437,019
1853	55,536,821	including Foreign	28,576,821
1852	48,257,511	including Foreign	29,417,511
1851	43,948,018	including Foreign	33,238,278
1850	37,019,249	including Foreign	24,806,949

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at $1 45@$1 52½, closing heavily, with no disposition to pay over the lowest rate, ⅌ gallon, and many buyers looking for a further reduction.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty brisk demand at steady rates; sales to-day, 2,850 bbls., at $11 75@$12 50 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50, in part, for Prime Mess; $8 @$9 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4 5-16c. ⅌ ℔. Cut Meats are in less request, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is salable and steady; sales 650 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is plenty and heavy. Sales 1,350 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in demand sales since our last, 475 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 75 ⅌ bbl.; Butter is in some request at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 5½c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.

SALT—An unusually active speculative inquiry prevails, especially for Liverpool, including Fine at $1 25@$1 75, and Ground at 80c.@90c. ⅌ sack; Curaçoa at 24c., and Turk's Island at 20c. ⅌ bushel.

SEEDS.—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 3,000 bushels Clover, at from $4 25 to $4 75; mostly at $4 50@ $4 62½ ⅌ bush., at which rates there are more buyers than sellers and the receipts light; 500 bags recleaned seed in shipping order, at 7½c., and 200 do. at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SKINS—Have been in good demand at full prices.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Pimento, on private terms; and 100 bags Pepper, at 19½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 104 hhds. Cuba, at 7¾c.@8½c.; a small lot of China white, at 9½c.; and 200 boxes Havana, on private terms, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 ℔s., at 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,800 bbls., within a range of from 25½c.@26c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been more active during the past week, less so for low and medium grades, prices of which favor buyers slightly. The better qualities are held with more firmness, and are attracting more attention. The week's sales add up 140,000 ℔s. Domestic, including fleece at 48c.@53c., and super pulled at 45c.@49c.; 500 bales Mestiza, here and in Boston, at 23c.@26c.; 150 bales Smyrna on private terms; 50 bales Cape at 25c.; 70 bales Donskai at 23c., and 40,000 ℔s. African, washed, to arrive from Liverpool, at 40c. ⅌ ℔. In Boston, during the week, sales were made of 200,000 ℔s., at prices ranging from 48c.@53c., and choice lots of super and extra pulled as high as 54c.@55c. ⅌ ℔.; 550 bales Mestiza, Mediterranean and South American at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bush.; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ⅌ tce.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Petroleum, 8s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@35s. Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d., and by steamer 65s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ⅌ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 30s. ⅌ ton. For Cork—A foreign brig, with Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 11½d. ⅌ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ⅌ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 503 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, 600 hhds. Tobacco, at $10 50 if to Cadiz, and $11 75 ⅌ hhd. if to a port in the north of Spain; a ship, 435 tons, to Montevideo, $19, or if to Buenos Ayres, $20; one, 531 tons, and a bark, 528 tons, to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, $19; a new schooner, 172 tons, to Rio Grande, $2,200; a British schooner, 700 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $700; a brig, 198 tons, to Kingston, Jam., with privilege of a second port, and back, $1,500; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls, to Jacmel and back, $1,050; a British brig, 192 tons, to Humacoa, P. R., and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; three British brigs, to south side Cuba and back, one 289 tons, 40c. and $3, one 176 tons, $1,900, and one 140 tons, $1,400; a Bremen bark, 478 tons, to Antwerp, ship *Forest City*, 492 tons, to load in the Eagle line, for Rotterdam, and Hamburg ship *Gellert*, 524 tons, to Bristol, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

CIRCULATION OF CITY JOURNALS.

For a long time past the *Herald* has been endeavoring to impose upon the public the utterly false belief that its daily circulation was very far beyond that of the TIMES and other City journals. Its object in this was to create an impression favorable to its superiority over the TIMES as a medium of advertising. From an unwillingness to obtrude purely business affairs upon public attention, and especially to engage in any controversy with that sheet on such a point, we forebore for months to take any notice of its fabrications. But in justice to ourselves we determined to test the *Herald's* disposition to back up its own veracity—and offered to stake a certain sum of money on the utter falsehood of each and every one of its assertions concerning its own circulation and concerning ours.

As we anticipated, the *Herald* flinched from the test to which it was thus invited. Yet it continues to assert that its "daily sale of papers averages from 105,600 to 135,000," repeating this false pretence day after day at the head of its columns. And with an access of audacity, it has now published in the advertising columns of several City journals the following statement of the "daily circulation of the New-York *Herald* for the months of December, 1860 and 1861:"

December, 1860.		December, 1861.	
1	74,880	2	102,768
3	73,200	3	104,160
4	73,440	4	120,000
5	78,000	5	105,648
6	75,020	6	103,248
7	74,760	7	107,040
8	75,600	9	103,248
10	77,040	10	103,200
11	73,920	11	104,208
12	75,120	12	104,208
13	75,680	13	104,200
14	74,880	14	105 672
15	77,280	16	102,048
17	74,160	17	102,000
18	[illegible]	18	103,288
19	75,120	19	104,160
20	74,160	20	104,204
21	75,840	21	110,472
22	79,920	23	104,208
24	75,120	24	102,000
25	72,440	25	100,800
26	76,080	26	102,048
27	77,040	27	102,048
28	78,960	28	107,352
29	81,720	30	102,048
31	77,760	31	103,200
Total	1,970,980	Total	2,716,480
Average	75,806	Average	104,480

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate, December, 1861....2,716,480
Aggregate, December, 1860....1,970,980
Monthly increase....745,500
Daily average increase....28,673

The insertion of this romance in numbers was solicited at the counter of the TIMES, where it was very properly refused, on the ground that no advertisement designedly framed to mislead and defraud the public can be published there. But we consent to insert it here with even greater prominence, because here we may accompany it with the appropriate brand of falsehood, and may repeat a challenge which shall show the reluctance of the *Herald* to verify its own reckless figures.

To this end we offer to stake, on the *Herald's* average daily issue, for the last three or six months,

$250 that it is not....135,000
$250 that it is not....105,000
$250 that it is not....100,000
$250 that it is not....75,000

And in regard to the TIMES, which the *Herald* sets down as having only "from 25,000 to 30,000 circulation,"—we offer to stake, on its average daily issue, during the last three or six months,

$250 that it is over....25,000
$250 that it is over....30,000
$250 that it is over....50,000
$250 that it is over....75,000

The whole sum won shall be handed over to the fund for the families of volunteers:—and the question shall be decided by a Committee of three, appointed in the usual way.

We do this solely to test the *Herald's* confidence in its own veracity, and to expose the falsity of its boasts concerning its own circulation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have from Washington, this morning, the first indication that a forward movement of the Grand Army of the Potomac may be looked for to occur soon. A General Order has been issued by Gen. McCLELLAN, notifying all persons engaged in the military service to hold themselves in readiness. The fact that about nine hundred Government wagons, drawn by four and six horses, were reviewed in Washington yesterday, is also significant.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are highly important. It was confidently asserted there on Friday, the date of our latest dispatches, that Gen. WOOL had sent notice to Gen. HUGER, the rebel commander at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city. This indicates that an attack was to be made upon the place immediately. Another indication is the fact that the topmasts and spars of the steam-frigate *Minnesota* had been unshipped, as though for action. It was reported that she would on Friday night proceed to Elizabeth River, towing the sailing-frigate *Cumberland*. The new steam-sloop-of-war *Pensacola* also exhibited signs of preparation for a conflict. Meantime, indications of perturbation on the part of the rebels are apparent. Roanoke Island, commanding the passage from Pamlico into Albemarle Sound, has been abandoned for the second time—the first occasion being immediately succeeding the reduction of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, by the expedition under BUTLER and STRINGHAM. Reports were also current that preparations were being made to evacuate Yorktown, but they are not well authenticated.

The Burnside Expedition, however it may task our ingenuity to determine its destination, is evidently a much greater puzzle to the enemy, besides being a great source of apprehension. The papers of Virginia and North Carolina exhibit a general uneasiness on the subject. If the preparations at Fortress Monroe, noted above, indicate that Norfolk is the place aimed at, our own curiosity, as well as that of the rebels, will soon be satisfied. Whether their apprehensions will be allayed as readily, is another question.

Another party of exchanged National prisoners, one hundred and fifty in number, reached Fortress Monroe from Richmond, on Friday, and arrived at Baltimore yesterday. They are all convalescents from the hospitals; a number of them have crutches, and a dozen had to be transported on cots. On their transfer to the protection of the Stars and Stripes, a scene occurred similar to the one which marked the arrival of the first large party at Old Point. They saluted the flag with a burst of enthusiasm, and on their way they were greeted warmly by the soldiers and sailors, who lined the shores and thronged the rigging.

A dispatch, dated twelve miles from Columbus, from the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, states that on the 16th inst. a heavy reconnoissance was made by Gen. GRANT, which advanced to within five miles of Columbus without discovering the enemy. The result of the reconnoissance was a reliable knowledge of all the routes leading out of Columbus toward Blandville and other towns. Deserters from the rebels represent that the force at Columbus is forty thousand men, but this is doubtless an exaggeration. From other authority it is ascertained that the rebels were in a state of great excitement on account of Gen. GRANT'S movement down the river.

The reports from Cairo a few days ago in regard to the forward movement from that point seem to have been exaggerated. There *was* a movement of some seven thousand troops as far as Mayfield Creek, about half way between Cairo and Columbus; and preparations *are* going on rapidly for the general advance down the river. But it will be some time yet before things are ready for the assault on Columbus. Another and minor, though hardly less important movement than that is evidently on foot.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at Philadelphia Friday night, having on board the crew of the rebel schooner *Venus*, captured on the Texan coast; also Capt. GEORGE J. MAHE, of the Louisiana Volunteers, captured in Barrataria Bay by the launches of the steamer *South Carolina*. The Captain, it is understood, admits that there is a Union sentiment in New-Orleans, though it is kept under.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Commander GLISSON, of the gunboat *Mount Vernon*, on blockading service on the North Carolina coast, gives the particulars of the burning of a light-ship under the guns of Fort Caswell, at Wilmington, mention of which has already been made. The rebels had been in the habit of using the light-ship as a beacon for guiding vessels in and out of the harbor, and for annoying our vessels by hoisting lights at night. Commander GLISSON, selecting a hazy night, when the wind blew off shore, sent in a couple of boat loads of men, who, finding the light-ship deserted, set her on fire and retired. Fort Caswell did not open upon them until they were well out of harm's way.

We learn from the Upper Potomac that JACKSON and his army have disappeared entirely from the vicinity of Hancock, and it is believed they have retired to Winchester. The whole river line is reported quiet.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Friday, learns by passengers arriving from Patterson's Creek on the preceding evening, that rebels to the number of 2,500 had occupied Romney. On the night of the evacuation of Romney, four hundred sick had to be removed, which accounts for the want of transportation, and the necessity of destroying tents and provisions.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Columbia, Adair County, Ky., under date of Jan. 10, notices the departure of Gen. THOMAS, with six or seven regiments, for Somerset, or in pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER. The Fifth Kentucky, Col. BRAMLETTE, and Nineteenth Ohio, Col. BEATTY, were at Bucksville, on the Cumberland River, twenty miles below Columbia.

Energetic measures are in progress for strengthening the defences of the harbor of New-London. Gov. BUCKINGHAM encourages the immediate formation of an artillery company, and promises to send two rifled brass 6-pounders with equipments, as soon as the authorities are ready for them. Other guns of heavier calibre are to be furnished as soon as they can be procured.

A correspondent of the Cape Cod *Republican* says that while the English steamer *Rinaldo* was lying off Provincetown waiting for the *Starlight*, with MASON and SLIDELL on board, the commander inquired if there were no fort or other defences with which to protect the harbor, and on being told that there was none, he significantly remarked that the Government showed an unaccountable weakness in allowing such a place to remain unprotected.

GENERAL NEWS.

The British steamship *Kangaroo*, of DALE'S line, Capt. McQUIGAN, sailed this afternoon for Liverpool *via* Queenstown. It is the intention of Capt. McQUIGAN to touch at Cape Race, should the weather prove at all favorable, for any telegraphic messages or news. She will be due off that point about Wednesday noon.

A large number of British vessels, loaded with grain, have been reported lost within the past six weeks, from the fact, it is said, of their being loaded by means of elevators, which renders it impossible for the grain to become settled and compact. American and other vessels, whose cargoes are insured on this side, receive a large share of the grain in bags, thus lessening the danger of loss from the shifting of the grain to the leeward.

The Sons of New-Hampshire, residents of this City, gave a complimentary dinner to the officers of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening. Speeches were made by C. A. SOULE, Judge PEABODY, HORACE GREELEY, H. B. PERKINS, and others. The whole affair passed off in a very pleasant and satisfactory manner.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has telegraphed the President urging him not to accept the resignation of Gen. REYNOLDS, but to grant him a short leave of absence until he can arrange his business.

United States Deputy-Marshal SMITH yesterday arrested two sailors, named DELANEY and HOLT, who served on board the schooner *Weiles*, which was fitted out at this port by APPLETON OAKSMITH, in April last, ostensibly for a legitimate voyage, but which turned out to be a slaver, and succeeded in landing a cargo of negroes in Cuba. The men will be important witnesses on the trial of OAKSMITH, who is already in prison for fitting out the *Augusta* as a slaver.

The trade in Breadstuffs was quite limited on Saturday; prices favored buyers. The demand for Groceries was less active. Cotton was dull and nominal. Provisions were in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Tollow, and Whisky, the latter at firmer rates. Fish, Metals, Hemp, Oils, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Salt was actively sought after. The freight market was depressed.

A NOTICE TO NORFOLK.—Maj.-Gen WOOL is disposed to sacrifice none of the amenities of war. According to a dispatch from Baltimore, he has given the Commander at Norfolk notice to remove the women and children from that place, the inference being that a bombardment is to commence at an early day—unless, with true military guile, the men-of-war who are steaming up beneath the guns of Fortress Monroe are to take a sudden and unanticipated direction, and annihilate Yorktown, or pour shells into rebel camps along the James River. At all events, he has furnished the best possible commentary upon the charge of inhumanity which the London *Times* brings against our Northern campaigning. A city, which had lost its character of a loyal and pacific town, and had suffered itself to become purely a military post, is entitled to no such notice, and its extension is, therefore, an act of exalted benevolence. It remains to be seen how it will affect Gen. HUGER. He may give it so frank an acceptance, as to include the men, as well as the women and children, in the removal—a step that would very courteously assist the plans of the National General. When, a few years ago, the plague was in Norfolk, and an army of Northern nurses invaded the town, it was observed that not only the women and children, but the men, abandoned it.

Strangling the Rebellion.

The destination of the Burnside flotilla is the occasion of much sagacity on the part of certain of our newspapers; also of some bad faith. One journal, of insignificant circulation, reproves another with having disclosed the precise spot prematurely, and itself hastens to lay before its readers "full details" of the organization of the expedition; a description of matter which the Press was distinctly pledged to withhold until the success of the movement had been announced. Fortunately, these "full details" so abound with errors, as to convey nothing but misinformation to the enemy. But the "precise spot," so untimely revealed, is upon the coast of North Carolina, within the sand bank which frames Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds; "not to put too fine a point upon it," it is Roanoke Island. And over this momentous and tremendous disclosure, the prints we refer to exhibit a degree of tremulous agitation, proportioned to the magnitude of the announcement.

Now while the squadron was yet at Annapolis, a revelation of the design to touch at Fortress Monroe could hardly have been expected to create surprise and sensation. If the squadron have now gone to Roanoke Island, that is no more its ultimate destination than was Fortress Monroe. We violate no confidence in saying its destination is the mainland. The mission of Gen. BURNSIDE is to sever the railroad connections between Richmond and the Gulf States on the one side, and Richmond and Norfolk on the other. What points he may successively select for landing, in executing these tasks, are known only to himself, and the affectation of knowledge on the part of cotemporaries is absurd. The secret is in the possession of none of them.

It is a part of the judicious plans of Gen. McCLELLAN to sever at once those communications with the South and Southwest, which alone have rendered the stay of the rebel army in Virginia possible. The blows which are to effect this triumphant result, will be struck almost at the same moment. We have every reason to believe the news of Gen. BURNSIDE'S success will be followed by intelligence from Gen. BUELL'S Department, announcing that Eastern Tennessee is in the occupation of the National Army, and that the southwestern line of railroad is cut off behind the rebels. With all their communications thus destroyed, the early evacuation of Virginia becomes a military necessity. The question of reinforcements, subsistence and other supplies, is not the only one involved. The main body of the insurgents will be surrounded, and its existence will depend upon fighting at once or disbanding at once. If it fight, it will have to leave its intrenchments and encounter the National army in the open field; or, what is more probable, will have to attack the lines of Arlington. Of either of these compulsory measures the event cannot be doubted; and when, therefore, it is declared by those in the best possible position to know the mind of the General-in-Chief, that the coming month will break the back of the rebellion, we may understand the prediction to be almost equivalent to the announcement of a mathematical certainty.

Newspaper Taxation.

Mr. COLFAX, with less than his usual good sense, has just introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to prohibit newspapers from being delivered on post roads except by the Government mails. If the object of the measure is to increase the revenue, it must prove as bad an expedient as could well be devised. For so offensive a law would be evaded by the public in every possible way, and the heavy expenses entailed on the Department would more than absorb the largest possible proceeds of the tax. And not only would there be failure in point of productiveness. This fiscal expedient would be extremely unpopular in this country, and would expose us to universal derision abroad. For it has always been the boasted policy of our Government to foster the circulation and promote the prosperity of the public Press. Hence no people in the world have so many newspapers, nor does any country contain as many newspaper readers. And is it to be endured that, with the proud position of the United States, as regards newspaper enterprise, we should resort to a prohibitory enactment which could be enforced, or would be endured, in no European country? In England, the Government at no time have ventured to prevent the conveyance of newspapers by any method convenient to the sender. The British newspaper tax had its origin in an aristocratic jealousy of the people, and in a desire to prevent them from informing themselves on political subjects. But the impost was always odious. It has long been merely nominal, and was in 1840 repealed altogether. The use of the mails is now open to the Press as to other departments of public usefulness. But now, as always, it is optional to send papers by mail or by any other means. If sent by mail, the postage is two cents, which may be paid either by affixing a postage stamp to the wrapper, or by having a newspaper stamp impressed on the paper before it is printed. There is, however, this concession made by the English Government in favor of the impressed stamp. The newspaper bearing it is transmissible by mail as often as the owner pleases within fourteen days of publication. But the affixed postage stamp, though equal in cost, will only carry the newspaper once. Thus the English Government regards the stamp simply as payment for postage, and charges the public journals for the use of post-office facilities only when these facilities are employed. Perfect freedom being thus conceded, express agents have sprung up in England who convey newspapers to the public several hours earlier than they would be received by mail. The same plan has been adopted here with some improvements. We have hitherto been in advance of Europe in almost every department of newspaper enterprise. The country now needs more than ever the influence of enlightened journalism. Shall we voluntarily recede from our position and without any benefit to the revenue, cause serious inconvenience to the public? If newspapers are to be taxed at all, let the impost be laid by some method which will be as little open as possible to the objections which must lie against all taxes on knowledge.

Unionism in Tennessee.

As there is prospect of a speedy military advance upon Tennessee, its real condition with respect to the rebellion becomes a matter of the greatest interest. It is the only seceded State, if we except Western Virginia, which has representatives in the National Congress: JOHNSON in the Senate, and Messrs. MAYNARD and CLEMENS in the House. It is the only seceded State that has regiments of loyal troops in the National service. In the eastern part of the State, loyalty, protesting and fighting loyalty, is greatly in the ascendant. In the central section, refugees aver that the same spirit is now becoming dominant; and even in the West, where treason has been most rampant, it is evident, from many signs, that there is still an undercurrent of Unionism, which will appear strong and active as soon as the people are relieved by our army from the terrorism inaugurated by the rebel leaders. We have published scores of news items, lately, from the Tennessee rebel papers, stating that bodies of Unionists, numbering from a dozen to a hundred, had been arrested by the rebels in counties west (as well as east) of the Tennessee River—in Hardeman, Madison, Gibson, Dyer, &c.; while other counties, as Weakley, are declared to be dangerously Union. Some of these loyal men have been imprisoned, others impressed into the rebel army; and others, hopeless of the success of the National arms, have taken the rebel oath of allegiance.

Tennessee, it will be remembered, was *tricked* out of the Union in a more shameful manner than any other State. Last Spring, its people, by an overwhelming vote, declared against Disunion; and it was only by the vilest bit of legerdemain on the part of the Governor and Legislature, and the most satanic falsehoods on the part of the disunion Press, and the bloodiest tyranny on the part of the rebel military authorities, that the State was finally forced out, and has thus far been kept out. It has undoubtedly sent an immense number of troops into the rebel service. When the deed of Disunion was done, it became a matter of pride, as well as principle, with large numbers of Tennesseeans to follow the fortunes of the State. And the fighting element in Tennessee is far larger than in any other Southern State. It cannot be denied that the Disunion element was very strong. It undoubtedly was and is so. But there is both evidence and philosophy for the belief that to-day a large majority of the people would welcome the reappearance of the old flag. A defeat of the rebels in the field at Bowling Green would exercise a vast influence, too, in this direction. As it was in Missouri, so it is in Tennessee, that a great many young men joined the rebel army "just to have a fight," and these will disperse on a fitting opportunity.

If within a month our troops advance upon Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, they will speedily find all the elements to organize a loyal State Government, and a very short time will furnish native loyal arms capable of sustaining it. Tennessee occupies a place of great importance from its geographical position—its boundaries touching on no less than eight Southern States. Its speedy possession by the National Government is a matter of the greatest importance; and it cannot be long now until Gen. BUELL marches to relieve its down-trodden Unionism.

The Rebel Flag.

The Southern Confederacy deserves the commiseration of every pitiful heart for the coils and cares it has had all along of its flag. Somehow or other they can't succeed in getting the bit of bunting just to their mind. It formed the chief subject of deliberation at the first sitting of the rebel Congress months ago. Finally, after a period of incubation, compared with which the hatching of the *ovum mundi* whereof SANCONIATHON speaks, was a light and frivolous task, the "Committee of the Flag" rushed out, shouting *eureka*, and bearing in triumph the "Stars and Bars." But it seems the people have wearied of the thing. Perhaps the cause has not, under its inspiration, advanced quite to their mind. Perhaps they find it a constant reproach, from the slight likeness which it retains to that glorious old standard sheet which they have tried in vain to trail in the dust. Perhaps they are merely fickle, and want a change anyhow.

But, however it may be, the Secessionists, it seems, have seceded from their Stars and Bars, and want a new flag. The latest bran-new invention is an oriflamme composed of a number of stars in the shape of a cross, to represent the "Southern Cross." The appropriateness of this is made evident by a writer in the Richmond *Dispatch*, who simply remarks that the Southern Cross is not visible in Northern latitudes. Another inventor, unconsciously nearer the mark, proposes a device which the initiated have found out has the *bar sinister*. "This, in heraldry," observes the *Dispatch*, with great *naiveté*, "denotes bastardy, and *something not honestly or directlq obtained*." It appears, however—and this is the most dangerous symptom of all—that some are not satisfied with having given up the old Stars and Stripes, and want to know if the old National airs are to be given up, too. An article from a Richmond paper, which we publish among our Southern extracts this morning, inquires "if the South intends to give up to the Yankees not only the old flag, but Hail Columbia, and everything good, to which we have as much right as they." The instinct of this individual is undoubtedly sound. We shall soon come in aid of their flagging energies, and relieve them from the labor of inventing a fitting ensign, by transporting the Stars and Stripes into the heart of rebeldom. By the majority of that oppressed people it will, we have not the shadow of a doubt, be received with tears of joy. As for the recalcitrants, one of the first punishments we shall inflict will be to make them sing "Yankee Doodle" beneath its folds.

Missouri's Pacification.

It does not seem likely that these will be much more fighting in Missouri this winter—if indeed ever again. Gen. PRICE is still at Springfield with some seven or eight thousand men; but as, at the beginning of the present year, he became a "Major General of the Confederate States," (instead of, as heretofore, a General of the Missouri State Guard,) and as he is now under command of JEFF. DAVIS, it is likely that he and his men will be ordered to some point where they can be of practical service. The Richmond leaders must see the hopelessness of the rebel cause at least in Missouri; and they will not be willing to waste powder and men, out of a mere romantic desire to uphold its "rights," as PRICE has done. But if he be not at once ordered to another field, he will undoubtedly stampede the State rapidly enough as soon as the National expedition now forming at Leavenworth is put in motion. At one time the rebellion in Missouri looked formidable; but the army of fifty thousand flushed rebels which marched to Lexington on its way to Jefferson City and St. Louis, has dwindled and scattered; and the second fifty thousand, whom PRICE urged in such piteous terms to rally to his standard, never responded to the call. Not more than five thousand of the "State Guard" transferred their services to the regular rebel army. The rest have quietly gone back to their homes and farms for the Winter, tired of soldiering and rebellion. It is said by PRICE'S organ that they have *only* disbanded for the Winter, and that they are to rejoin him in the Spring; but the system of military police now in operation over the greater part of the State, and which by Spring will be extended over the whole of it, will prevent the formation of these rebel squads, or their coming together anywhere, if any of them should be formed. Henceforward there is prospect of some irregular guerilla fighting, and irruptions of bodies of rebel marauders at one point or another over the State; but so far as the rebel campaign of conquest is concerned, it must soon be formally, as it is at present in fact, abandoned.

There is another and a quieter kind of campaign—a sort of moral campaign—now going on in Missouri, and which must yet extend over the whole South. Wherever the National authority extends, men heretofore disloyal, those of dubious loyalty, and those who are neither one thing or another, but who go simply with the strongest side, are coming in to our military commanders and to the civil officers, and taking the oath of allegiance to the Government. Immense numbers of persons are thus being sworn. In the recent march of Gen. PRENTISS along the northern border of the Missouri River, he passed from town to town, raising the Stars and Stripes, delivering expository speeches to the people, and administering the oath. Almost everywhere his military and moral success seemed complete. From the town of St. Joseph, also, the other day, we had news that men were coming into Gen. LOAN'S office daily by scores, and taking the oath. And so it is in many other directions. In St. Louis now, it seems impossible to discover an avowed Secessionist. A short time ago, Gen. HALLECK selected out a score or two of men there whose antecedents were the strongest that way, so that he might assess them in a small sum for the support of Union refugees; but it was suddenly discovered that most of them were very decided Unionists, while others were anxious that their loyalty should be tested in the Civil Court. One man who had been formerly a notorious Secessionist, avowed that he "did not care about paying the assessment, but did not like the *stigma* of disloyalty to attach to his name and descend to his posterity!" It seems likely that before long every man, white or black, in Missouri, will be loyal in so far as the most stringent oaths of allegiance can make them so. If, in some cases, this loyalty be not as sound as might be wished, it is at least, in the mass, a great gain upon the rampant rebelliousness heretofore dominant; and time and events and the operation of the laws will undoubtedly increase its quality. "We hold it of great importance," says an eminent student of human nature, "in estimating the probabilities of any eventful reformation among the people, to distinguish between the virtues of direct principle and the virtues of necessity; the former require a change of character, the latter may only require a change of circumstances; to bring about the one, there must be either a process of conversion, which is rare, or a process of education, which is gradual; the other may be wrought almost instantaneously by the pure force of a legal enactment." When, in addition, the people of Missouri and the other rebel States discover that they have no cause of contention with a Government which is their own, we may anticipate that their transformation to loyalty will be both rapid and complete.

THE CHANGE IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—One immediate consequence of Mr. CAMERON leaving for St. Petersburgh, will be the introduction of vitality into every arm of military service at Washington. It is notorious that one-half the requisitions of Gen. McCLELLAN for the means to effect an advance have been disregarded. Notwithstanding the enormous purchases of arms, vast numbers of which have been landed in this country, a large proportion of the army is furnished with the old-fashioned smooth-bore musket. It was with this latter weapon our brave fellows were sent at Ball's Bluff to encounter the Enfield and Minié rifles of the rebels, capable of mowing down thrice their number, furnished with the less effective arm. And it was because no means of water transportation or pontoons were provided, though urgently demanded by the General-in-chief, that our brave fellows were so sacrificed on that occasion; and that a general advance has been rendered difficult if not impracticable.

With the outgoing of Mr. CAMERON and the incoming of Mr. STANTON, these necessities will be supplied. The latter will not be slow to discover where the public service is caught in the entanglements of red-tape; and if any of the bureaus of his Department are found so obstructed, we are very sure there will be a strong will to cut the knot. There is no question that the Ordnance Bureau is in charge of a faithful and meritorious officer, with the single defect that he is not aware that the army has increased from fifteen to five hundred thousand, and possesses strong prejudices in favor of recurrence to the exclusive use of the arbalist, or bow, and the pike, in warfare. Against the character of the Adjutant-General serious charges affecting his loyalty are alleged; and he remains in care of an office which holds all the reins directing the war. When complaint is made of the tardiness with which arms are manufactured at Springfield, those who have opportunity to know, ascribe the circumstance to the known sympathies of the Superintendent with the rebellion; an imputation which the recent discovery of similar infidelity in the National Arsenal at Frankfort prepares us to credit. These things will all find a remedy in the sound judgment and relentless determination which Mr. STANTON brings with him into office, and if hereafter there be delay and a hesitation which may prove too costly for popular patience, the commanding General will not be at liberty to attribute it to the War Department.

More of the Herald's Lies—Not "Well Told."

The *Herald*, with that facility for lying which distinguishes it, had the audacity the other day to assert that the impetus which trade and labor have received verifies what it had all along predicted. This does not even rise to the dignity of the *Herald's* favorite ideal—a "lie well told." It is a pitifully bungled and botched concern, plainly showing that the erst nimble apprentice of the Father of lies is losing the only talent he ever possessed. For if there is one thing in which the *Herald* ever was consistent, day after day, week after week, and month after month, from the time of the election of Mr. LINCOLN up to its remarkable conversion to better principles after the fall of Sumter, it was in the damnable iteration with which it proclaimed the certain and irretrievable ruin that would befall the commercial and laboring classes, unless immediate submission were made to the rule of JEFF. DAVIS and his rebel crew. Scarcely a day was allowed to pass without flaming editorials on the "Impending Anarchy," "Fearful Times Ahead," etc., etc., and the following are but mild specimens of its daily diabolical predictions and instigations:

> *From the New-York Herald, Nov. 6, 1860.*
>
> One hundred thousand workmen and workwomen (in this City) will be thrown out of employment, and have to starve or live through a long cold Winter on public charity.
>
> *From the New-York Herald, Nov. 20.*
>
> Highway robbery is again breaking out in our midst, with every prospect of increasing, through the hard times that are now knocking at the doors of the Metropolis.
>
> *From the New-York Herald, Nov. 23.*
>
> We shall expect to see the doctrine that property is robbery promulgated here in the North, *and the laboring masses instigated by and by to sack our cities.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, Jan. 17, 1861*
>
> Is there no danger that, in the event of civil war, *the dangerous classes in the Northern cities* will prove too much for the local authorities? In the North the *white slaves* are walking about the streets with the alternatives of pauperism, starvation and crime.
>
> *From the New-York Herald, Feb. 12.*
>
> There is only one mode of action for us to pursue, and that is for the merchants, the mechanics, and all classes of the people, to assemble in public meeting and demand that Congress *shall recognize the new Southern Confederacy as a de facto Government, and reconstruct the commercial relations with the South.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, Feb. 13.*
>
> *The operative masses are approaching a starvation point.* In this terrible emergency what do we require to stave off the impending financial disaster and ultimate ruin of all our commercial interests? *Promptly recognize the new Southern Confederacy.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, March 2.*
>
> The enforcement of the laws by Mr. LINCOLN will involve the Government of Washington in a war with the Government at Montgomery, and what then? *Universal confusion, strife, bankruptcy, dissolution.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, March 16.*
>
> We have thus pretty broadly outlined before us an impending Northern financial revulsion of the most fearful magnitude—*a revulsion in which banks, merchants, financiers, corporations and individuals, high and low, rich and poor, will all be prostrated, from New-York westward to San Francisco and northward to Hudson's Bay.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, March 22.*
>
> There exists no parallel of a nation, at the height of its glory and happiness, plunging its destiny, wealth and fair fame into so hopeless an abyss of desolation and misery as appears to await us, *under the suicidal mismanagement of the Lincoln Administration.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, March 23.*
>
> We see the whole current of commercial prosperity turned out of its channel, the wealth and importance of Northern cities struck down at a blow. *The result of this proceeding will, of course, be to destroy the trade of the North, and the very first portions of it to suffer will be New-York.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, April 10.*
>
> The manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and financial prosperity of the nation is about to be engulfed in an abyss of ruin *by such an act of suicide as has no parallel in the history of nations.* [*This "act of suicide" was the resolution of the Government to hold Fort Sumter!*]

It is no fault of the *Herald's* that all these horrors have not come about, for, Satan knows, it did its best to make its infernal predictions true. Day after day it labored with all its might to inspire with gloomy fears the laboring classes, and stir them up to sedition and riot. This industrious, intelligent and law-abiding population it daily vilified by applying to them the insulting epithets of "brutal mob," and "white slaves," and "dangerous classes," and painting them as rushing *en masse* through the streets of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, shouting "Bread or blood!" Our high-toned and patriotic merchants it also for months insulted by assuming that they were fully prepared to sell their glorious birthright under the Union for a mess of Southern pottage, and calling on them to demand that Congress should "recognize the new Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* Government," as the *only* hope of "staving off the impending financial disaster and ultimate ruin of all our commercial interests!" And yet the *Herald* has the effrontery to assert that our present degree of social prosperity is just as it had predicted! We are very much mistaken if so thin a veneer of falsehood will serve to cover up the remembrance of these reiterated indignities.

THE VAN WYCK REPORT.—A correspondent writes to urge the publication in the TIMES of the facts brought out by the Van Wyck Investigating Committee, with the names of those who, "instead of aiding their bleeding country, aid in bleeding their country." We have only to say, the Report of that Committee is not yet complete, or accessible for publication; and we doubt, even if it were, whether it would answer our purpose to reprint a volume of a thousand pages in these already over-taxed columns. There have been made public a few leaves of the Report; but we were unable to discover the equity which governed the choice of two or three cases thus to be brought prematurely and of course more prominently before the public; and therefore refrained from assisting in their publicity. The wisdom of this course has been justified by the fact that investigations in the more conspicuous of these cases have been resumed; and we should have been guilty of the injustice of publishing *ex parte* testimony in advance of the entire case.

Archbishop Hughes and Brownson's Review.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Give me, if you please, a portion of your columns to vindicate the greatest prelate in America against the calumnies and insinuations and misrepresentations of *Brownson's Review.*

Somebody has written a great quantity of fudge in that *Review*, trying to prove that Archbishop Hughes agrees with most of Dr. Brownson's positions. It is an infamous lie to attempt such a thing, and every friend of Archbishop Hughes had rather see him in his grave than adopting the Yankeefied Catholicity and doctrines of *Brownson's Review.* Sad, Sir, and unbearable will be the woes accumulated on the heads of the poor Irish outcasts from the dear isle of their nativity, if the pride of their hearts and the glorious champion of their fame has sunk to the degradation of adopting and confirming the notions of a Puritan New-Englander. When our beloved Archbishop has so changed his nature as to become a Catholic of Brownson's stamp, let the minions of England do their worst, without fear, for then shall the heart of the adopted sons of America beat lifeless in their bosoms.

I ask, Sir, why does Dr. Brownson wish to prove that Archbishop Hughes agrees with him? Why is he so solicitous to misrepresent in his favor the crushing arguments of Archbishop Hughes against him? Wherefore does he labor to show that the Archbishop means the contrary of what his plain, clear words evidently declare? I will tell you, Sir. It is because he trembles before the very name of Archbishop Hughes; it is because the Archbishop has crushed him forever; because the day of last October on which the Archbishop published his masterpiece of eloquence and logic in the *Metropolitan Record*, and on which the *Herald* lent it all the weight of its powerful influence, was the darkest night that ever dawned on the fortunes of *Brownson's Review*. When Archbishop Hughes set his face against the *Review*, with a few strokes of his pen he crushed it to the dust forever, and left Brownson a lifeless and silent mummy. The Archbishop can kill any man and any *Review*, and when he has exerted himself to the very utmost of his nature and ability, as he did against Brownson, he could not fail to attain his object fully, perfectly, and completely.

I am but an humble, unlettered man, Sir, though there are those who give me credit for considerable discernment, and clearness of perspective, and I should like to discover the man that doubts the soundness of my religion. I have been long enough in the Diocese of New-York to learn something in regard to theology, and I know enough of my religion to know that an archbishop is never wrong. Are not archbishops commissioned to teach? How, then, can they err? Original sin has not been my study, but I do know that Archbishop Hughes says clearly enough, in his official organ, for all obedient and docile Catholics, that men are punished for original sin without being guilty of it. My parish priest bids me believe what my archbishop says. Where is the need of hunting up popes and councils to contradict him? Archbishop Hughes is as clever as any pope that ever lived; and, besides, his clear and express words on this point have remained three months published to all the world without contradiction. His attention was often called to them, but he would not change them. All the learned clergy of this diocese universally acquiesced in them, and have not the Boston *Pilot*, the Baltimore *Mirror*, and all the Catholic organs of the bishops in this country, reprinted the words not only without contradiction, but with approbation? I am an humble man, Sir, but I am not fool enough to trouble myself with doubting about anything so well sustained and supported by the greatest men in America. Faugh! Do you think Dr. Brownson knows as much about the matter as Archbishop Hughes and all the bishops and clergy do? Why, Dr Brownson is only a layman, Sir!

Somewhere Dr. Brownson says he thinks something is the best of philosophy, which Archbishop Hughes believes to be only trash; but everybody knows whose opinion about philosophy is the best. Dr. B. thinks King James' version of the Bible is better English than ours, and the Archbishop differs from him; that only shows the Reviewer's Puritan prejudices, and Archbishop Hughes' superior appreciation of the English language, after the Irish orators gave it its beauty and grandeur and majesty and harmony. Look at the Archbishop's article in the *Record*, and can you be fool enough to say that the English of King James' time could excel it? You are strangely mistaken if you do.

Archbishop Hughes hurled his thunders at the Republicans and Abolitionists for causing the Rebellion and the War, and the *Review* says that comforts the rebels. And would you have us comfort these bloody fanatics who have ruined the country? Is it not a fine state of things these Americans, with their Abolition President, have arrived at, if a man cannot say what he feels? Do you expect a man with his heart overflowing with charity for everybody, like Archbishop Hughes, can help but love his Southern brethren? I tell you he will have a terrible crow to pick with the man that says he can. Happy would we be if all had his bitter hatred of Abolitionists! Dr. Brownson might well copy after him, and our only Catholic Review would be far more welcome to the hearts of the people, if, like Archbishop Hughes, it told the Southerners it is their duty to import slaves, that they render humanity a service by holding them, that God himself ordains the state of Slavery, and that the slaves are best off as they are. Here is a nobler work than cursing the poor rebels who are struggling because fanatics refused them their rights.*

The Archbishop hates the Slave-trade from the bottom of his soul, but he knows it is just, and he defends it nobly and irresistibly, and it would be good for Dr. Brownson if he were as bold and sincere a defender of truth and justice. The Archbishop proves and declares undeniably that the Slave-trade is not disreputable, that it can be engaged in without wrong, and often even as a duty. What reason is there now in bringing up Pope Gregory's bulls, because they excommunicate anybody who does anything of this sort? Does not the Archbishop know his religion as well as the Pope does? Isn't he mindful what he is doing when he strips the Slave-trade of all its horrors, and shows it up as a justifiable traffic, which he, with all his learning, and the infallible wisdom the Almighty gave him when he became Archbishop, cannot see to be wrong? If Archbishop Hughes cannot see it is wrong, I would like to know who can? Dr. Brownson has no need to say Archbishop Hughes does not mean what his words say about the Slave-trade. You, Sir, and "A Yankee Catholic" through your paper, informed the Archbishop of what he knew well enough, that he was justifying the Slave-trade, and becoming obnoxious to Pope Gregory's excommunication; but did he heed you? Did he care who called on him to disavow what he wrote in his official organ? And when all the Catholic papers copied the article he wrote, did they not know what they were about; and did not the Bishops see what went into their organs, and did they not put it in with their approbation? And does not the New-York *Tablet* this week say the Archbishop meant just what he wrote? It was sufficient for them that Archbishop Hughes wrote it, and that was sufficient for all the clergy of this diocese and everywhere, and for every Catholic but Dr. Brownson.

But you cannot do anything with Dr. Brownson; you must let him have his own way. He writes many good things, and his *Review* is the only Catholic *Review* we have. I have just subscribed to it. I hope that nothing I have written will ruin it, for I know that all true Catholics wish its success. But the name of Archbishop Hughes is dearest to my heart, and the noble champion of universal liberty and justice to the downtrodden, and the pride of the outcast sons of Ireland, will never need a word from me but what I shall say it for him. AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1862.

The Suicide in Manchester, N. H.

LETTER WRITTEN BY THE DECEASED.

We have already noticed the suicide of Miss Sarah F. Watson, of Manchester, N. H. Her body was found in the canal on Friday last. The *American* publishes the following letter, found on the table of the room which she had occupied, addressed to the young man who had brought her intelligence of the death of her lover:

Manchester, Jan. 9, 1862.

Mr. E.—*Kind Friend:* Once more I seat myself to write to you. You will please forgive me for having such a letter written as that which answered your kind but sad letter. I almost unconsciously perused its lines, hardly knowing what I read. Mrs. Kimball took and read it. When I did fully comprehend it, I was nearly crazy; after the first shock was over, and I began to think upon it, I thought it could not be; and I will now give you my reasons for doubting it. One reason is this; you gave me twenty-five cents, of which you spoke in your letter. I did wrong in accepting it, as you were an entire stranger to me, but I felt so bad I did not think by my taking it you would naturally form a light opinion of me, and I came to the conclusion that you wrote it to see what kind of a letter I write to you. Maria was of the same opinion; another reason was, Isaac Colby has written home within a short time, and he did not say anything about it, so I thought you done it to try me. But, my friend, for such I deem you, I ask you to forgive me; you will never see me in this world, for when you read this letter I shall be with that dear one that has passed on before me—one that I loved better, yes, far better than my life.

Before the rising sun shall again gild the eastern horizon—before the gray streaks of morning shall again dawn upon the sky, my spirit shall be free, for this night my body will lie in the canal. Yes, Daniel, I shall commit suicide. To-night my cup of earthly sorrow is too full. Although but sixteen years have rolled over my head I have seen trouble. My short but sad history, if you wish to know it, you shall have. I was born in the City of Boston, Mass. I had as kind a father and mother as any one would wish to have. I had one brother and one sister older than myself. We lived happily and lovingly until I was three years old. Then the hand of death took from our sight that dear mother and a little infant brother of about one year old. My father hired a woman to keep house for him, but she dealt blows upon us from morning till night. He could not see that, for he loved his children, but he could not keep us together, so he gave me to one of my aunts, and my sister to another.

It is now thirteen years since we laid our mother in the grave. Two years ago I saw my father and sister, but they were no more to me, of course, than strangers. She was married at the age of 18 to a wealthy farmer, and did not care to have me near her, so I came home, and have not seen or heard from her but once since; she has parted from her husband; that is all I know about her.

Now I will tell you about myself. A few years ago John Smith came into our neighborhood; I was then a little girl, who had never thought of love or marriage. I met him at parties and danced with him, but never thought of him more than any fellow till last June. The mill in this place stopped, and I went home, which is about four miles below the city. He was boarding there at the time, so we were much of the time together. He learned to love me, and his love was returned. My aunt gave her consent, and we were engaged. After a while she began to turn against him, for stories she had heard, and tried to break it up; but she could not do that. My uncle was for breaking it up as well as she, so they turned me from the house. John left there soon after, and went up to Vermont. He staid three weeks, when he came back. He enlisted with the rest, as you know. I have no home, the world is cold and uncharitable, and I will go to dwell with that beloved one in a brighter world. But I have worried your patience, I fear, and once more asking your forgiveness, I will close. I trust you will be spared to come home safe, to join your friends and those you love.

From a friend. SARAH F. WATSON.

The Boston Forgery Case.

ANOTHER ARREST—RECOVERY OF BONDS AND MONEY.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 16.

Detective Officer Leeds returned this morning from Newburgh, N. Y., having in his custody a man named James Elliot Duryea, but who has sometimes gone by the name of Daniel E. James, who is identified as one of the parties engaged in the recent forgeries brought to light in this city. Mr. Leeds traced him to Albany, and, after ascertaining that he was not in that city, followed him to Newburgh, where he was found, and arrested, with the assistance of Officer Clark, of that place, who accompanied Mr. Leeds on his return.

The officer found in the possession of Duryea two New-Hampshire bonds for $1,000 each, supposed to be the ones obtained from Brewster, Sweet & Co., of this city, by means of a forged draft on the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Their numbers, however, had been altered. He also had in his possession $2,700 in gold.

Duryea is an American, almost thirty years old. He has lived at different times in California, Mobile, and at various places at the West, and he has changed his business about as frequent as his place of residence.

We learn that Duryea, who has been stopping at the Parker House, in this city, in company with a lady, left Boston Saturday afternoon.

Previous to leaving in search of Duryea, Mr. Leeds had ascertained that Duryea, with his wife, had gone to Worcester, having with them four pieces of baggage, marked for that place. He went to Worcester Sunday night, and there ascertained that the woman did not get out of the cars at that place, and that three pieces of the baggage had been there checked through to a Western city, where she has probably gone. Duryea had gone from Worcester by some other train.

The officer believed that Duryea would turn up somewhere on the route, and followed on to Albany. On the way he found a valise in the charge of the baggage-master of a train, which he had reason to believe belonged to the man he was after. It was labeled to go to "D. E. James, Newburgh." Mr. Leeds thought best to follow this piece of baggage, and went down to Newburgh on Tuesday. He stopped at a hotel and found the name "D. E. James" on the register, and soon after saw the man go to the dépôt after the valise. Being satisfied that everything was right for a spring, he called upon a Newburgh officer, as stated above, and took him into custody.

He found upon him an order on the Hartford Express, for a package of gold and mortgages, left at Hartford the day previous, for "D. E. James, Newburgh." The officer ascertained that the express had brought no such packages, and waited till yesterday morning, when it arrived. It contained the money and mortgages alluded to above.

It has been ascertained that the $5,000 drafts on the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, were altered from drafts which were obtained from the Mechanics' Bank, Worcester, by George A. Tirrell, who was arrested at the Parker House, last Saturday night. It is not known who altered the drafts, but Tirrell says it was done without his knowledge.

It appears that Tirrell has obtained in all three checks from the Mechanics' Bank, one for $400 and two for $25 each. Two of them were payable in this city.

In the various negotiations connected with these transactions, Duryea has generally kept in the background, and Tirrell has done most of the work.

Tirrell will be examined in the Police Court tomorrow. No complaint has yet been made against Duryea.

The Recent Affray in Louisville.

ONE POLICEMAN KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.

From the Louisville Democrat, 16th.

Yesterday evening, on information lodged at the proper quarters, Officers Ben. Rust, Harry Kirby and John Williams, with Mr. Stonesepper, who keeps a stable near the corner of First and Market streets, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Theodore Finley, on the Newburgh road, two or three miles from the city. The object was to arrest one Samuel Ronk, who, with Mr. Finley, had been accused of stealing a couple of mules.

Arriving at Finley's, officers Rust and Kirby went around to the back part of the house, while the others remained in front to guard against any escape. Rust and Kirby entered a back room, when a woman told them there was nobody in the house. Officer Rust went up stairs and examined the house, Kirby remaining below on guard. Rust returning without finding any one, they both started to a door leading into the front room. This they found locked, and immediately forced it. Parties hidden in the front room pushed the door shut again, but the officers reopened it. As they did so, Ronk drew a revolver and shot Rust, who was in front. The ball penetrated to the heart, and he fell back into Kirby's arms. As he fell Ronk shot again, the second ball penetrating Rust's forehead, near the eye; a third shot struck Kirby in the right side, but not being a fair shot, glanced around the ribs, and came out under the shoulder-blade.

As soon as the firing began, Officer Williams forced his way into the house, but did not succeed in reaching the room till the third shot had been fired. He immediately shot at Ronk, giving him, however, only a flesh wound, but then dealt him a blow with his club, which knocked him down and broke his jaw. Ronk, and Finley, who was with him in the room, were then secured, and, on the arrival of help from the city, they were brought to town and lodged in jail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Life Saving Benevolent Association.—The Annual Meeting of the Managers of the Life Saving Benevolent Association was held at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, Wall-street, on Friday, the 17th of January, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The officers of the Association were unanimously reëlected for the ensuing year, as follows, viz.: Thomas Tileston President; Charles H. Marshall, Vice-President; John D. Jones, Secretary; W. H. H. Moore, Treasurer.

On motion of Joseph Walker, Esq, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Gold Medal of the Association, suitably inscribed, be presented to Lieut. John W. Kittredge, U. S. N., for his humanity, energy and skill, in rescuing a little boy from drowning in the Bay of New-York, on the 20th of July last.

The boy, named —— Watson, aged about four years, accidentally fell from the Staten Island ferry-boat *Southfield*, and was in the water some time before the boat could stop and return. On approaching the child in the water, Lieut. Kittredge, who was a passenger, lowered himself from the upper, to the forward deck, went over the guards, hung down by his hands, and dropped into the water, just as the boat was about coming in contact with the body. The boat, having too much headway to stop instantly, he dove under the wheel, and came up near the stern with the boy in his arms. They were taken on board and the boy was restored to consciousness and saved.

Resolved, That the sum of $25 be presented to Chas. Hungerford, one of the crew of Pilot-boat No. 16, for jumping into the water in the Narrows, near Fort Hamilton, and rescuing a little girl from drowning, whose mother, under misfortune, exposed her to this fate, on the 16th August, 1861.

Resolved, That the gold medal of the Association be prepared for Hamilton E. Towle, and inscribed as follows:

"Presented to Hamilton E. Towle for his ingenious contrivance of a steering-machine, which he fitted to the steamship *Great Eastern* under circumstances of great peril, and subsequently of complete success, in saving the lives of numerous passengers, and of that noble ship."

An Editor Swindled by Pocket-Book Droppers.—Mr. N. A. Tripp, editor of the Fall River *Press*, Massachusetts, made his appearance yesterday at the office of the Detective Police, and related the circumstances connected with a swindle which had been practiced upon him by two very genteel looking men in this City. The amount of money lost was not great, (only $11,) but the victim insists that it is the wanton cruelty of defrauding a poor editor that he cares the most about, and which, in his judgment, should be most severely punished. Mr. Tripp had concluded his business in the City, and was proceeding to the railroad dépôt, when he was accosted by one of the swindlers, with the remark that he (Tripp) had lost his pocket-book; at the same time a well filled wallet was presented to him. The editor protested that his money was all safe in his pocket. Soon another man appeared at the scene, apparently a stranger to all parties. The usual conversation occurred, as in all cases where this game is successfully practiced, and it resulted in Mr. Tripp giving the finder all the money he had, with the understanding that, inasmuch as he was an editor of a paper, he could, with the least trouble, advertise the valuable prize. The two men departed their several ways, and thereupon the victim opened the wallet. To his great mortification, he found it stuffed with worthless pieces of paper. He made his loss known as soon as possible at Police Headquarters, but the officers think there is very little prospect of securing the money or the offenders.

New Movement of the Marine Temperance Society.—This Society, which is the oldest one of the kind in existence, now numbers thirty-seven thousand members, and the interest is yet so rapidly increasing that a motion has gone into effect to establish a semi-monthly meeting, in order that no mariner who may possibly come into port and leave again in the interim of the monthly meetings, may be deprived of participation in its beneficial seasons. It is hoped thus to keep unbroken the chain of its influence, which has already been felt in every clime through the enthusiastic representations and strictly consistent example of its members. Each member bears away with him a certificate of his position, which for a long time was looked upon as a document of small value save to the owner, but now-a-days a man known to possess such certificate is looked upon by shipmasters as a valuable adjunct to his crew. The man thus provided is generally a missionary of good morals in more directions than that of sobriety.

Desperate Attempt to Escape from an Officer.—A bar-keeper named Michael Degan, residing in this City, was arrested a few days since by a Richmond County constable, upon the charge of passing counterfeit money upon the keeper of a public house on Staten Island. Shortly afterwards he managed to effect his escape. He then came up to the City, where he was arrested the next day by Detective Wilson, and handed over to another Staten Island official. While the latter officer was taking his prisoner down on the boat, and when about opposite Governor's Island, the accused threw himself from the stem of the boat into the water, and swam for the shore. The desperate prisoner thus reached the City again, after undergoing much suffering and cold. Yesterday he was arrested for the third time, and sent down to Richmond County in charge of an officer, to answer the charges preferred against him.

Temperance Jubilee in Cottage-place.—The apostles of the Temperance cause are bestirring themselves in the interest of the Industrial Schools, and on Friday held a *réunion*, which will be followed by several more, in the rooms of the factory building used by the Children's Aid Society for their "Boys' Meeting." The occasion was one of marked interest. The meeting was opened by a brief Address from the President, Mr. Sheridan, followed by Mr. Macey, the Secretary, Mr. Lang, and Dr. Bleeker, which latter gentleman impressed the many little children who were eager listeners with a most vivid idea of a *Toodleized* individual. A choir of young ladies lent their sweet voices to the enjoyment of the evening, and several patriotic airs were given with charming effect. Next Thursday night is expected to be a still more interesting occasion.

Stabbed in a Dance-House.—Thomas Gray, a French sailor, became involved in a dispute on Thursday morning, at a dance-house, No. 320 Water-street, with two women named Sarah A. Conner and Catharine Williams. During the affray, Gray stabbed both of the women with a dirk knife. The woman Williams was very dangerously wounded. The blade of the knife entered the upper part of the abdomen, and it is believed the injuries will result fatally. The wounds inflicted on Sarah were not so serious. They were both conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Roosa, House Surgeon. The offender was arrested, and on Friday afternoon Justice Connolly locked him up to await the result of the injuries.

Changes Among the Police.—*Appointments:* John D. Murdock, George Little and Clayton P. Shoards to the Fifth Precinct; George Janvrin to the Third; James R. Thatcher to the Ninth; John W. Maggs to the Seventeenth; William H. Van Arsdale to the Twenty-first; Albert M. Swainson, Patrick Connolly, and Patrick Oatis to the Twenty-ninth; James Calders to the Thirtieth; and David B. Walker to be Doorman of the Twenty-ninth. *Resignations:* William H. Aldis of the Twenty-third Precinct; David B. Walker of the Twenty-ninth, New-York; and Elbert H. Walters of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Croton Water Receipts.—During the year just closed, the receipts for Croton Water rents amounted to $765,000, which is about $1,200 less than the receipts of the year preceding. Considering the hard times, this is regarded as doing exceedingly well. It is stated that upon the breaking out of the war, in April last, the Croton Board expected to fall short this year to the extent of $100,000, as compared with the receipts of 1860. The Board, in their Annual Report to the Common Council, give Mr. Hance, the Receiver, much credit for his zeal and energy in collecting the water rents.

To the Memory of Daniel Webster.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster, the proprietors of the Astor House signalized the event by hoisting upon their flagstaff the old Webster banner, which during the lifetime of the great statesman was wont to indicate his presence as a guest of the house. The flag is white, with a red stripe above and a blue one below, between which are inscribed the memorable words of the orator—"Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Elmira Curley, a native of Ireland, who died at the Alms-house on Blackwell's Island, on Friday night. The deceased had been in low spirits for some time past. There was some evidence tending to show that she had taken poison for the purpose of terminating her existence. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Important to Soldiers' Families.—Families of soldiers will learn with sorrow that all relief will cease on Friday next, unless the resolutions of the Common Council are legalised by the Legislature before that time. The Comptroller having paid out upward of fifty thousand dollars upon his personal responsibility, has notified his paymasters of his position—intending for them to explain it to the beneficiaries of the fund.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital to Jan. 17, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 10	150	115	265
Admitted to Jan. 17	30	32	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	29	21	50
Died	—	3	3
Remaining at date	151	123	274

Males, 243; females, 31.

Released from Fort Lafayette.—Wm. L. Castro and Thos. Neuman were yesterday released from Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State, on taking the oath of allegiance.

Important Arrest of Slavers.

APPLETON OAKSMITH'S CASE MADE DOUBLY SURE.

United States Marshal Murray continues to develop the philosophy of the African slave-trade by experimenting upon the elements of its *modus operandi* in a manner as direct as possible.

On Friday, Deputy United States Marshal Smith, in accordance with instructions received some time since from Mr. Murray, arrested John Dellaney and Richard Holf, who had been sailors on board the schooner *Welles*, a slaver, which was fitted out at Greenport, L. I., in April last.

Appleton Oaksmith testified on the trial of the bark *Augusta*, last August, that he had chartered and fitted out the schooner *Welles* for a legitimate voyage.

Subsequently the *Welles* took on board, on the Coast of Africa, 601 negroes, 135 of which died on the passage, 466 were landed on the Island of Cuba, and the night after the landing the schooner was burned. On her passage out the mate got drunk, and fell overboard. When the schooner was nine days out from the African coast the Captain (Welles) died of fever. They had been boarded by two British war steamers on their way out, but their papers appeared straight, so they escaped any trouble at the hands of the men-of-war's men.

The two sailors now arrested have been taken to be used as witnesses in the charges against Appleton Oaksmith. Mr. Smith had been on their track for some time past, and learned that through the agency of some parties in the City arrangements had been made for them to leave the City on Monday, (to-morrow.) He almost lost track of one of them a night or two ago, and on getting his eye on them again he concluded to close upon them, so he arrested them.

Loss of Vessels Loaded with Grain.

During the month of December, 1861, and thus far in January, 1862, some twenty-five British vessels loaded with grain, bound to Europe, from this port have been lost. Most of this grain was insured on the other side. In every case these vessels were loaded by means of elevators, which requires but a few hours to load a large-sized vessel. The grain loaded by this method cannot be properly stored in the hold, in consequence of the danger of the grain overrunning the men and suffocating them. The dust arising from the grain renders it impossible for a man to remain in the hold over an hour at a time. Then, again, the grain has no chance to settle or become packed as in the old method of stevedoring, so that when the vessel is in motion, it shifts to the leeward, and works through the ceiling into the pump wells, causing the boxes to be choked. It is believed there is no agent of Lloyds in this city who makes it a special business to look after this matter. American vessels loading with grain, and some others whose cargoes are insured on this side, are under the immediate supervision of Capt. Thomas D. Taylor, of the Board of Underwriters. Experience has taught the underwriters the necessity of putting a large share of the grain in bags, and the remainder in bulk. Losses of vessels, from the cause specified, are recorded in our shipnews columns of to-day.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge McCunn passed sentence upon the following persons previously convicted:

William O'Neil, for forgery in the fourth degree, Penitentiary one year.

Thomas Ryan, for misdemeanor, Penitentiary six months.

Ellen Sullivan, for attempt at pocket-picking, Penitentiary three months.

James White, indicted for murder in stabbing a St. Nicholas Hotel servant named Cogan, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and sentence was deferred.

Jersey City.

Expensive Firewood.—For several months past extensive depredations have been committed upon the ship-yard of Messrs. Martin & Grant, in Hudson-street, Jersey City, and plank, pieces of spars, knees and various kinds of ship timber, valued at several hundred dollars, have disappeared in a mysterious manner, notwithstanding efforts were made to detect the thieves. On Friday the Police discovered about $25 worth of the timber in a yard in the rear of the tenement-house known as the "Canary Castle," in Sussex-street. The supposed thief—a shoemaker—made his escape.

Skating.—The canal cove and ponds in and around Jersey City, the creek back of Hoboken, and Lake Lincoln on Bergen Hill, were in excellent condition for skating, on Friday, and thousands of persons of both sexes availed themselves of the opportunity to participate in the sport.

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

A Battle with Fire!

SEVEN STORES BURNED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS!

Wellsboro, Penn., Dec. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: At the great fire which occurred here on the 18th December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes which were in my building remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. Wilcox also preserved all his books, papers and money in two of your safes, both being in same fire. Wm. Roberts was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size I last bought of you immediately. Send by N. Y. & Erie R. R. *via* Tioga dépôt. JOHN R. BOWEN.

I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers, and $2,000 *in Bank bills.* C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers, and about $400 in *paper money.* I would use no other. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

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Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

Skates without Straps!—Shirley's Patent SKATE, the best in the world. Securely fastened without mutilating the boot. For sale by J. W. TUTTLE, No. 442 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Braem—Bridge.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Henri M. Braem to Emily M. F. Bridge, all of this City.

DIED.

Corsa.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 18, Mary E., daughter of Absalom B. and Mary Corsa, aged 1 year, 1 month and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 433 3d-av.

Putnam.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, Cornelia, only daughter of Wm. B. and Emma H. Putnam, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 222 5th-av., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Winterbottom.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, Alfred H. Winterbottom, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Independent Lodge No. 185, F. A. M., also the members of Chelsea Lodge, I. O. of O. F., also the members of Maiden City Lodge No. 32, A. P. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 196 Spring-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

Deas.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Watts, M. D., No. 42 East 12th-st., Anne Izard Deas, widow of the late William Allen Deas, and daughter of the late Ralph Izard, both of Charleston, S. C., aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., without further invitation.

Brett.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, after a painful illness Mrs. Isabella Brett, wife of Theodore F. Brett.

Funeral on Sunday, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Du Bois.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of congestion of the lungs, James Du Bois, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his sons, Samuel B. and Nevingson G. Du Bois, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 51 Park-av., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Dunlap.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 18, Ann Jane Dunlap, aged 15 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Robert Irwin, No. 126 Washington-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

Bill.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 17, Silvester Bill, father of Edward Bill, of this City, in 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church, New-Brunswick, on Monday next, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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50c., $1, $2, and $3 each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

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THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

Last Chance.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding,

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

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Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 87 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,

No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

Headquarters Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.,
Camp Claasson, near Frederick City, Md.,
Jan. 8, 1862.

A MEETING WAS CONVENED AS ABOVE, of the officers of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. Stiles presiding. The Chair announced that the object of the call made was to take such measures as were suitable to express the feeling of the officers, in regard to the loss they had sustained in the decease of the late lamented Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Halleck. After paying a well-merited tribute to his worth as a soldier and a man, the Chair appointed a Committee of seven, to draft suitable Resolutions.

They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our late Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. Halleck, one long endeared to us by innumerable good qualities, both as an officer and a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have learned with profound grief of the demise of our late Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. Halleck, who, from a patriotic motive, sacrificed his life for his country's good. In life, his presence was ever welcome, and in his decease a void has been made which cannot be filled.

Resolved, That, as mourners in the same affliction, we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That, out of respect and love for the deceased, we herewith offer cheerfully his orphan children our especial care.

Resolved, That the officers and privates of this regiment wear the appropriate badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and published in the New-York *Herald, Times, Tribune, World, Mercury* and *Leader.*

(Signed)
Capt. P. J. CLAASSON, Chairman.
Capt. ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Capt. E. R. GREENE,
Capt. E. R. MILLER,
Capt. J. T. LOCKMAN,
Lieut. W. H. DRAPER,
Lieut. J. H. STEVENS,
Committee.
Col. J. W. STILES, Comdg. Reg., Chairman.
Adjt. C. E. Tuthill, Secretary.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Dec. 26, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.

The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.

M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

COMMISSION.—WANTED, A COMMISSION AS First or Second Lieutenant, by a perfectly competent person, now serving in the army of the Potomac, for which a liberal amount in cash will be paid on receipt of the Commission. Address W., care P. Van Varrick, No. 192 Broadway.

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We have had early sheets of this new novel by Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, an author whose former efforts in England have been attended with considerable success, sent for our perusal, and we have formed a very favorable impression of the book, which is remarkable for its originality and freshness, and the clever manner in which it deals with the fashions and follies of the day. It is certainly a work of a very uncommon order, and we predict for it a more than ordinary success.—*New-York Herald.*

III.
STATE THANKSGIVING DURING THE REBELLION. A Sermon, Preached Nov. 28, 1861, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York. 8vo., Paper, 15 cents.

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English and American Artillery.

From the London Post.

Some few years ago, when the American frigate the *Merrimac* was lying in Southampton Water, we directed attention to the peculiarity of armament on board that magnificent ship, as one which might be regarded as the type of armament of the whole American navy. The *Merrimac* had not one solid shot on board, every gun was a shell-gun, and every projectile was necessarily a shell. In naval and military circles the question was at that time raised whether the United States had been sufficiently cautious in thus giving their unlimited acquiescence to the shell-system, with smooth-bore ordnance, as first inaugurated by Gen. PAIXHANS. Opinions were much divided on this point; indeed, there seemed considerable ground for valid doubt. Subsequent development of naval progress has done much to narrow the debate on this important subject, the conclusion being now pretty generally arrived at that the times and conditions favorable to the power and genius of the Dahlgren system of ordnance and ordnance projectiles have gone by. The proposition of using large shells in conjunction with long smooth-bore ordnance was first systematized by, if it did not originate with, Gen. PAIXHANS, as is tolerably well known. What Commodore DAHLGREN accomplished was only to develop and still further improve that system—to increase its powers by the employment of larger ordnance and proportionately heavier charges than were ever used by PAIXHANS. Now, in regard to the smooth-bore shell system, it is important to bear in mind that PAIXHANS nor DAHLGREN ever contemplated the employment of it otherwise than against one particular sort of resisting object, that object being a wooden ship. Basing his deductions upon the supposition that the demolition of a ship could be more readily accomplished by burning or blowing up than by battering and perforating, Gen. PAIXHANS devised, and partially brought into use, his celebrated incendiary system. The incendiary hypothesis is only tenable on two assumptions, neither of them associated with conditions that our commanders would be likely to grant their transatlantic opponents. Assuming that war-ships must continue to be constructed of wood, as they had been constructed of wood prior to the first introduction of the Piaxhans system, then shells would be more destructive than solid shot to any ship that might happen to come within range. Some war-ships, however, are no longer constructed of wood, and probably on the authority of evidence adduced, their number will go on increasing. A correspondent from the American seat of war communicated to people on this side of the water the belief entertained by Commodore DAHLGREN that, by means of shells discharged from ordnance of this artillerist's peculiar make, the armor plate of one of our new frigates—the *Warrior*, for example—could be perforated, and the ship demolished. The gallant Commodore is perfectly welcome to any solace he may derive from this belief, wholly opposed as it is to ours, founded upon the teachings of frequently repeated and severe experiments. For our part we believe that no ordnance on the Paixhans-Dahlgren system has yet been cast the shells of which would materially damage the *Warrior's* armor plates, even at so short a distance as two hundred yards; and as for our wooden ships of war, it is hard to believe that—taking into consideration their steam power and their long range, spardeck, rifled ordnance—Dahlgren shell guns could be brought within efficient range at all. Such, we say, would seem to be the relative capabilities of naval attack and defence possessed by the two nations in reference to their artillery systems; and we think it a fair matter of congratulation that the British Admiralty did not, prior to the advent of iron-clad ships, yield to a clamor somewhat prevalent of wholly displacing the solid shot armament on board our ships of war, and replacing it by smooth-bore shell guns. Were we even doubtful of the soundness of thus proceeding in accordance with our own beliefs and experimental teachings, the course adopted by the French in effecting a modification of their naval armament might be pointed to in support of the position our own Admiralty have assumed. The French have been discarding their Paixhans shell ordnance for even broadside use, and substituting in their place rifled ordnance, made from strengthened and bored out 32-pounders. Now, the French having originated the Paixhans system, may be assumed to know something of its merits and demerits—to know how much or how little it is calculated to supply existing and prospective wants. Our national experience, and the experience of our neighbors, the French, both amply vindicate the course pursued by the British Admiralty in the important matter of naval armament.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

We are indebted to a gentleman now in Naples for the following deeply interesting account of the present eruption of Vesuvius:

NAPLES, HOTEL D'AMERIQUE, Dec. 18, 1861.

SIR: It occurs to me that an account of the eruption by an eye-witness might be acceptable to your readers. The eruption was preceded by several concussions and vibrations of the earth around. In Naples, in our hotel, we felt the beds and furniture shaken violently several times.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., the eruption commenced, just over Torre del Greco, about one-fourth of the ascent from the base of the mountain. There were several explosions and enormous jets of flame proceeding from six openings in the earth. On Sunday evening the eruption assumed a very imposing appearance—stones of great magnitude were ejected, red hot, to a height of at least 150 feet. The lava commenced flowing about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, and destroyed several houses and villas at Torre del Greco.

The eruption subsided shortly afterwards; but about five o'clock on Monday evening, the 9th inst., a still more awful and violent one broke out from the apex of the mountain, just at the side of and within the circle around the great crater. The red-hot stones, which were of vast size and great number, could be seen rolling down the side of the cone, and so far as my own observation and that of others enabled me to collect, they were thrown upwards of two hundred feet above the crater.

The increasing darkness aided the effect. Toward morning this new eruption also subsided, and from thence until Tuesday, the 17th inst., with the exception of occasional columns of smoke, the mountain slumbered. About 4 o'clock on that day many violent shocks, resembling a bombardment, were heard, and shortly after an immense volume of dense smoke, combined with ashes, cinders, and fine sand, commenced to issue from the top of the mountain, and continued, with occasional immense lurid jets of flame, until 9 o'clock that evening. Many enormous stones were thrown up red hot. It is almost impossible to describe the grand and magnificent *coup d'œil* produced by the dark columns of smoke, cinders and sand, as they successively puffed up from the crater, at first rising slowly in majestic grandeur to a height of hundreds of feet, then gradually, but slowly, breaking into unimaginably beautiful shapes, principally of rude, rugged rocks, with well-defined outlines and dense interiors, and all remaining for upwards of an hour perfectly stationary, there being not a breath of wind to disperse them. Wondrously imposing as was the scene, the setting sun, with all its accustomed glories in this climate, in a few minutes transformed it into one of surpassing splendor.

All the huge masses suspended in mid-air became in a few minutes refulgent. Their surface and indented outlines, and the continued out-pouring fumes, became tinted with all the rich shades so peculiar to Italian sunsets. All seemed masses of fire. Their vast height, great magnitude, dense solidity of appearance, rock-like character in shape, varied and magically-tinted outlines, presented a panorama of wonders, extending along the entire of the Lorento side of the bay. Great quantities of sand fell there and far beyond it. I have some found there in my possession; it is singularly heavy—a very dark greenish brown in color, not quite so large in grain as sea-sand, and full of glittering yellow particles.

Toward 7 o'clock the mountain again assumed a tranquil aspect, and so continues; but all the people here, familiar with its eruptions, concur in the expectation of a further and more violent one.

Torre del Greco is nearly destroyed. Houses which escaped at first have been so shaken by concussions as to have become dangerous for habitation, and a great number of them are daily crumbling down. Great distress has been caused, and the Government have lodged a great number of the people thus unhoused, in the Palace of Portici and other public buildings. Fortunately only one life has been lost, a guide, who ventured too near, had the top of his head knocked off by a stone. Yours faithfully,

VIATOR.

DEATH OF A COTEMPORARY OF BURNS.—WALTER GLOVER, known as the carrier between Dumfries and Edinburgh, in the time of BURNS, died on Sunday last, at Ferneyside, in his native parish at Liberton—an extraordinary example of longevity, being in his 104th year, having been born on the 18th of July, 1758. Of late there have been recorded the deaths of persons of from seventy to fourscore years who were able to say that when children they had seen our great national bard; but here was a man who was born before the poet himself, and had frequent occasion to meet and converse with him, a recollection the old man warmly treasured. When BURNS was exciseman at Dumfries, rum was extensively imported there, and GLOVER was frequently employed to convey it to Edinburgh. The permits on these occasions required to be signed by the poet, and, contingent on the arrival of the vessels, these documents were often required either at a very late or a very early hour. GLOVER was wont to state, as a proof of BURN'S regularity and business habits, that sometimes when he used to apologise for disturbing him at these untimely hours, the poet said: "WALTER, it is but my duty, and never hesitate at any hour to call on me to do it." GLOVER and his connection with BURNS were thus alluded to at the Great Centenary Meeting in Edinburgh, the 25th of January, 1859. The Chairman (Lord ARDMILLAN) said: "I understand that we have now present among us in this great assemblage the only man who saw the day which this day celebrates—one man alone, when generations have been swept to their graves, lives to be present now who lived when BURNS was born. There is a man in this rooom who is now more than 100 years of age—(loud cheers)—who was alive when the poet BURNS was born, and who personally knew that immortal man. He is here in this room—Mr. WALTER GLOVER—who was the carrier between Dumfries and Edinburgh in the days of BURNS, who has seen BURNS, whose eye has met the eye of BURNS, whose voice has met the voice of BURNS, whose ear has heard the words of BURNS." [Loud cheers.] Mr. WALTER GLOVER then ascended the platform amidst loud cheers, and to the amazement of the audience, recited "Tam o'Shanter" from beginning to end with a strong voice, and with "due emphasis and discretion." Till within the last twelvemonth this memorable old man was in the habit of walking frequently to Edinburgh—a distance of between three and four miles; and his chief enjoyment was sitting by the fireside playing his fiddle, which he did with considerable skill. Within the last two years he wrote out the poem of "Tam o'Shanter" in a bold, steady, legible hand, amazingly like the poet's handwriting, and this was done without the aid of spectacles. For the last few months Time has been laying his inexorable hand upon him, but very gently, and he retained possession of his faculties, his memory especially, to the very last. It is only a month ago that he was heard to relate with great unction some of his humorous stories, and to make some shrewd observations on recent and passing events. He was a great reader—an enjoyment of which his failing sight nearly deprived him during the last year; and he had the rare gift of remembering every remarkable event he had seen, heard, or read of since he was three years old. He was kindly nursed and attended by his daughter—a very worthy person, who has hitherto maintained herself, and supplemented the parochial allowance to her father, by what she earned at outdoor labor.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

THE FISHKILL MURDER.—The Poughkeepsie *Press* of Tuesday evening has the following in relation to the mysterious murder of young EMBURY at Fishkill:

We understand that this mysterious affair is likely to be cleared up before long. It is said that a man upon whom suspicion rested, in an unguarded moment, and while intoxicated, acknowledged his criminality in this affair, and that he subsequently made a full confession.

He was arrested in New-York. It appears that this fellow, whose name we did not learn, confessed to being hired by a young man, a rival of EMBURY'S, to commit the murder, for the sum of $100. Accordingly on the fatal Saturday, he followed EMBURY up from New-York, and watching his opportunity, stabbed him on the highway leading to the village of Fishkill Landing.

The excitement at the Landing is said to be renewed, and the utmost efforts will be made to sift the matter to the bottom, and have all the guilty parties brought to speedy justice.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and 1st inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co., (now the Chicago, Alton and St Louis R.R. Co.,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupons of July, 1856, accompanying each Bond. The numbers of the Bonds are as follows:

2,352	2,372	2,947	2,991
2,353	2,373	2,948	2,992
2,354	2,374	2,949	2,993
2,355	2,375	2,950	2,994
2,356	2,439	2,966	2,995
2,357	2,440	2,975	2,996
2,358	2,547	2,976	2,907
2,359	2,639	2,977	2,998
2,360	2,640	2,978	2,999
2,361	2,641	2,979	3,072
2,362	2,642	2,980	3,073
2,363	2,643	2,981	3,080
2,364	2,600	2,982	3,163
2,365	2,940	2,983	3,154
2,366	2,941	2,984	3,155
2,367	2,942	2,985	3,215
2,368	2,943	2,987	3,216
2,369	2,944	2,988	3,217
2,370	2,945	2,989	3,301
2,371	2,946	2,990	2,599

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or purchasing said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds, upon their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 8 and 12 P. M., in going from Bank-st. to Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a DIARY AND WALLET combined, containing letters and photograph of an officer, which are of no use except to the owner. By returning the same to No. 208 Clinton-av., the finder will receive the above reward.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH, with chain, cross and locket attached; lost between Bleecker and 12th sts., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A suitable reward will be paid upon delivery to
No. 12,375. S. A. WOODWARD, No. 621 Broadway.

FOUND—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Post-Office, on Saturday last, an envelope, containing a considerable sum of money. The owner can recover the same, by describing property, on application to E. P. L. BROOME, No. 47 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT YONKERS—An elegant country seat, comprising about two acres, with a commodious brick house, built in the best manner, and containing all the modern improvements that can be found in a City house. Will be exchanged for a first-class residence in Brooklyn or New-York. For further particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE AT Fort Washington, with seven acres fine grounds, green-house, stable, gardener's cottage, gas, water, furnace, &c. &c. Rent $1,500 a year, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT MOUNT VERNON—A first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit and shade trees, &c.; 45 minutes from New-York; 3 minutes from dépôt. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av. cars, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT ON 38TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.; now renting for $650 per annum. Price $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

THE BOTTLE LAW—EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.—In the papers of Monday, the 13th inst., is found the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court, General Term, wherein they declare through Judge Sutherland, that the act protecting stamped soda-water bottles is unconstitutional, but do not pretend to show what clause in the Constitution it contravenes. If the reported words of Judge Sutherland are correct, it is very evident he had not examined the subject with care, or he never could have given such a decision. He says:

"If the Act is to be enforced in all its parts, and to its fullest extent, then any and every person who buys soda-water, or other minerals in stamped bottles, should instantly, as the corks are drawn or popped and emptied, smash the bottles, for by his keeping the empty bottles, or filling them again for his own use, or disposing of them to street-buyers of old bottles, he may subject himself or some other innocent person, to the penalty of the Act."

The Judge evidently believes, for he seems to assume it as a fact, that the bottles are sold with the soda water, and that the purchaser has a right to do what he pleases with the empty bottles; if this was so, he is right in his decision. But the very contrary is the fact. The *bottles are never sold* by the owners. They loan them to the purchasers of the *soda water*, and when emptied, expect to have them returned. The law which has been pronounced unconstitutional was made solely for the purpose of preventing dishonest persons from appropriating them to their own use, by either filling them with soda water, or anything else, or selling them to junk-men.

Suppose one of the Judges ordered a barrel of ale from a brewer. Now he knows very well that the barrel when emptied is to be returned to the brewer—the owner; but, according to the decision of Judge Sutherland, the purchaser of the ale has the right to smash up the barrel for kindling-wood, or sell it to the first junk-man he sees. Would this be honest? And yet there is no difference whatever between the brewer and the bottler. The former lends his casks, and the bottler his bottles.

The annual loss of bottles to the bottlers is immense, arising from junk-men, and dealers in bottles principally, encouraging children to steal them out of wagons, or begging them at grocery stores to put milk in, or buying them from dishonest bar-tenders when the principals are out, or from servant-girls in private houses; and there is not a junk-man or bottle dealer in the City who does not know well that every bottle he buys has been stolen. In fact, they—the junk-men and dealers above all other people—are well aware that the owners of bottles of this description never sell them under any circumstances whatever.

In Pennsylvania and New-Jersey a Bottle Law has for years been in existence, the constitutionality of which has never been doubted. The law declared by our Judges as unconstitutional is a *fac-simile* of the law existing in those other States.

Now, who is right in the matter will have to be decided in a higher Court. The bottlers will certainly not rest satisfied with a decision so manifestly in error. If they are to be deprived of their property by law, the sooner they know it the better.

The common law protects a man's property; if he has his coat stolen and arrests the thief, he punishes him. The common law must be the Bottler's resort. He must arrest every junk-man who may have his bottles in his possession and prosecute him as a receiver of stolen goods, and there is none of that fraternity who does not know that every bottle he buys has been stolen.

A SUFFERER.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"P. E. BROTHERHOOD."—THE TWELFTH anniversary of the "P. E. Brotherhood" of this City, will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., Rev. E. M. P. WELLS, D.D., of Boston, preaching the annual sermon. The collection made at this occasion is to be set apart as the commencement of a fund for the establishment of an "Old Man's Home," under the auspices of the Brotherhood. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELLS NOS. 1. AND 2, can now be had in one volume. It contains nearly 500 tunes and hymns, and is the largest and best collection ever published in this country; 655,000 copies of both numbers have already been issued, and we are now selling 12,000 monthly. Schools having Bell No. 1 can exchange them for Bells Nos. 1. and 2. Price, bound, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, $40 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. HORACE WATERS, Agt., Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

ALL INTERESTED IN THE SUNDAY School cause are invited to attend the monthly concert of the Sunday School of the Sixth-av. R. D. Church, opposite Amity-st., to be held in the Church, on SUNDAY, 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to hear the very interesting address to be delivered by STEPHEN PAXTON, who has been for many years a missionary of the A. S. S. Union. There will also be singing and other interesting exercises by the children.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—THE REV. N. L. RICE, D.D., will preach on the *Origin and History of the Sabbath*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. The Rev. Drs. HAGUE, GANSE, ADAMS, FOSTER, and VINTON will continue the series of sermons thus begun.
NORMAN WHITE,
Chairman of Sabbath Committee.
R. S. COOK, Secretary.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERsary of St. John's Methodist Sunday School will be held in the New Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Drs. REMINGTON and BURCHARD, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, jr., and BENJ. F. PINKNEY, and ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esqs. Admission free, and the public generally invited.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH street, north side, near Stuyvesant square.—Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, the last sermon of the course on "*The Incarnation*," and in THE EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on "*The Final Judgment*." Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B, Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON; in the Afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Text for Evening: "*If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.*"—John, xiii., 8.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; subject—*Religious Revivals*; and Rev. B. W. GORHAM, at 7 o'clock P. M. A meeting for the promotion of holiness, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM.—"The Son of Man goeth as it is written of Him; but woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed! it had been good for that man if he had not been born." DANIEL MILTON, the Promised "Shiloh!" Minister of the Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., New York.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the fifth discourse of this series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*Means and Ends, or Tools and Life*. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—THE PRAYING BAND, S. HALSTEAD, President, will conduct the services in this Church on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. The seats are all free. Service every evening during the week at 7½ o'clock.

THE WAR PROPHET AGAIN.—"THE REnowned S. S. SNOW" will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. N. B.—This is the strange man who predicted, many years since, the present civil war, and the approaching universal crash. Seats free.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Sabbath School No. 13, connected with the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, will be held TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock. Addresses and interesting exercises by the children. Friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., may be expected to preach in the EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING upon *Distress and Its Remedy, as seen in the case of Esther*, and in the EVENING, upon *Scarcely Saved*. He also preaches in the Lecture Room every evening during the week.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. H. O. NORTHRUP will preach at Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. Hereafter the services will be in the evening, the proprietor having given the use of the lecture room for that purpose. Strangers, young men, and the public generally, cordially invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Christianity; its Theory and Practice*. Evening subject—*A True Exposition of Spiritualism; its Theory and Practice*.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—54TH-ST., WEST of 8th-av. Rev. G. J. GEER, Rector, will preach the first of a series of three sermons in this church, on the *Conversion of St. Paul*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor will preach at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock. The Public invited.

WILLETT-STREET, M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. G. OSBORNE; at 7 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Protracted meeting continued next week.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING of the 7th-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 19. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Bishop JANES, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. DURBIN. Friends of the cause are invited to be present.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, RECTOR OF the Church of the Ascension, will preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 19, at the Chapel of the Incarnation, East 31st-st., near 2d-av. Service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL DELIVER a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Second Universalist Society, 11th-st. and 2d-av., on *The Earthly and Heavenly Horizons*. Public freely invited. Morning service, 10½ o'clock.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—"THE NAture and Character of the Divine Trinity, as clearly Taught in the Works and Word of God." By Rev. ABIEL SILVER, at the New-Jerusalem house of worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING.

SENSATION PREACHING—WILL BE THE subject of the SUNDAY EVENING'S discourse, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Elder J. O. BEARDSLEE, of Jamaica, W. I., will preach MORNING and EVENING.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECture in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Psychology*; Evening—*The Grand Man.*

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN the Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M. Subjects to be chosen by the audience.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER IS EXPECTED to preach in St. George's Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY, NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Association of this Cemetery will be held in the Lecture Room of the Third Ref. Pres. Church, 23d-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., when the usual election of Trustees will take place.
HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises, to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000, $1,000 down.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ⅜ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

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J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
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COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
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From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a married couple, a roomy back parlor also, to a single gentleman, pleasant furnished hall bed room, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL finely furnished rooms can be had; unexceptionable board and every comfort of home at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., convenient to Broadway, to stages and cars. References desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIRous of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first-class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE rooms to let, with full board, at No. 263 4th-av., for ladies or gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly having a delightful suite of rooms on the first and second floors, would rent them, with board, to a family, or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at 256 Degraw-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, (WIDOW,) IN A GENteel private family, not above 30th st., a pleasant, well furnished room and bedroom, or privilege in the parlor. She wants either to furnish her own table, or pay full board and have a private table. The house must be unexceptionable in all respects, and references will be required. Address, stating terms, location, &c. Mrs. P., station D., Post-office, until the 24th of this month.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family, a well furnished room, with bath contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 623.

A WIDOW LADY IS NEGOTIATING FOR a house in the central part of this City. She would like to secure one or two first-class lodgers. (Breakfast if required.) References exchanged. A basement to let for a physician's office. Address, fully, Mrs. ALLEN, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, AND IN very nice order, to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST st.—To let, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Situation desirable, and five minutes from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A CARD.—GREAT REDUCTION, FOR THIS month only. Ten writing lessons, $2 50; double entry book-keeping, $5 per month. Private instruction given. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Open day and evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 335 Broadway and No. 6 4th-av.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,398 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 21 84th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUation to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New-England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to so connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, who has much experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement as daily teacher, to instruct in English, French and music, or any of the above separately; best references as to qualifications. Address M. L. G., No. 100 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, AND OF long experience in teaching children, would devote a few hours each day to teaching the English branches in a private family; the highest references given. Address A. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER'S SITUATION wanted, by a late graduate of a Pennsylvania College. A situation as tutor in a private family, or as teacher of classics and English in a boarding-school. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY VENEERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
Mr. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st., N. Y.
DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in stating that we have used your PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD VENEERS in our establishment, and that we are much pleased with them. They gave entire satisfaction in all respects, and we cheerfully recommend them to the trade. Very respectfully,
HAINES BROTHERS,
Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 334 2d-av.
Full assortment cut from choice woods, for sale by S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 30 Lispenard-st. Rent $500. Possession immediately. Apply to B. M. STILWELL, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st.; one of the best and most central locations in New-York; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house to rent, until the 20th of April. Excellent piano, silver and linen, and every other requisite for housekeeping left. Street quiet and highly respectable. To a responsible private family only. Terms, $80 a month. House-agents need not apply. No. 58 East 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPErienced young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and pastry; her cousin as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; she will do the work of a private family; City or country; wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welsh woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce best of references from her last employer, with whom she has lived 10 years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, either in a private family or a hotel; understands her business thoroughly—meats, pastry, game, &c.; has no objection to going in the country. Has unexceptionable references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted, as cook or laundress, by a respectable, steady woman; understands French cooking, and is a good bread, cake and pie baker; has good reference for sobriety, honesty and carefulness. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving place and 3d-av., first floor, up-stairs, next the fancy store.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted a situation by a neat, respectable girl, to do good plain cooking, or general housework; is a very excellent washer and ironer, and can be highly recommended: any lady in the City or country desirous of procuring a smart and industrious servant, at moderate wages, will please apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, respectable young girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a neat plain cook; can give good City reference from her last employer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and fine washing, or would take a chambermaid's place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman wants a situation to take care of a sick lady or gentleman, or wait on grown children; can produce the best of City reference. Apply by person or note, to M. N., No. 102 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy, competent woman, with no incumbrance or family, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; no objection to a lady who boards, or as chambermaid and waitress; in both capacities she is fully competent; $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishwoman, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is cleanly, active, good-tempered and obliging; would be willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Address No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, who lived 3 years in her last situation, a place as waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing, or will do the work of a genteel family; City or country; wages $7; is a most excellent baker and a competent servant. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

ACKERMAN'S EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE.—Has removed from No. 609 Broadway and opened at No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st., where now can be found a good selection of first-class servants, both male and female, for City and country. Remember No. 97 4th-av. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, Proprietors.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COMMERCIAL BUSINESS MAN.—Situation wanted by a gentleman of great experience, application and entire competency, well adapted to the supervision of nearly any kind of commercial business, having filled places of responsibility and trust, familiar with banking, insurance, contracting and the care of estates, as well as the buying and selling of property; is now (on account of absence the past year) open for treaty with any respectable house or corporation for a position; references of the highest order. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, early.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS desirous of procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for honesty and sobriety; is a careful, good driver, in which capacity he has lived in the City for the last 15 years; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at his present employer's, No. 1 West 47th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses, driving, &c., or would be willing to work on a farm; is willing to make himself useful, and can produce satisfactory references. Apply at No. 167 Bowery.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Scotchman, single, as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; has been a long time in this country. Can give the best of references. Apply at or address A. B., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment is wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, by a man having an extensive acquaintance, and who can influence a large cash trade in a dry goods, notion or silk house. Address J. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.—WANTed a situation as experienced salesman, or to do the outside business of a flour or grain store. Address SALESMAN, No. 100 West-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to a private boarding house; he understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce good City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 179 West 22d-st., in the rear.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house; has no objection to travel: he understands his business thoroughly, and can give satisfactory references. Apply for WILLIAM, to Mr. Beaell, No 149 Grand-st.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A YOUTH OF 18, RESIDING WITH HIS parents, active, healthy and willing to work, wishes a situation in some good mercantile business; is a good penman and quick at figures; salary no object. References unexceptionable. Address W. H. J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

IN A RETAIL GROCERY.—A YOUNG MAN, an American, wishes to procure a situation in some retail grocery; has a good knowledge of the business, and can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 124 East 46th-st.

A NEAT AND RAPID PENMAN AND ACCUrate accountant, of four years' experience as assistant bookkeeper in a large dry goods house in this city, wishes to obtain a situation. Refers to late employers. Address W., Box No. 161, *Times* Office.

A LAD OF 16 WISHES EMPLOYMENT in a wholesale store; shipping or hardware preferred. Can refer to his present employer. Address A. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
To TAILORS and
CLOTHING CONTRACTORS.
We will include in our sale, TUESDAY,
24 EUREKA SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
all in PERFECT order.
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 8 Murray-st.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBbers at auction. 100 cases men's grain water-proof boots, together with other desirable styles of boots and shoes, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., to which we would invite the attention of City and Country buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
SECOND SALE OF CONDEMNED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HORSES AT AUCTION.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M., at Chamberlin's stables, 24th-st., near 3d-av., about 20 horses, some in good condition, but sold as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., the notes, book accounts, judgments, and two iron safes of the firm of A. Kutner, to be sold for cash by order of JOSEPH BERGER, Assignee.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A NEAT, LIGHT CUTter, cheap; in good order, ready for immediate use; only $25. At No. 546 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

SEAT OF WAR.
In view of the important operations which our armies and fleets are about undertaking, we have prepared a new edition of our Map of Virginia, Maryland, &c. It is the most accurate and detailed Map of that region.
E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California: and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.
J. T. LLOYD, Publisher
SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.
J. T. LLOYD, Esq.
SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, Mrs. REED.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A FRENCH, Swiss, or German lady's maid, who understands dressing hair, to wait upon a lady; City references required. Apply at 10 and 4 o'clock, at Fifth-av. Hotel, No. 81.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress; must have good City reference. Call Monday morning, at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d av.

A SALESMAN.—A HAT AND STRAW GOODS salesman, with a good near-by acquaintance, can make an arrangement with a well-established house, by addressing, with real name and full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 3,016 Post office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 15 or 16, as waiter in a boarding-house. Also, a bell boy, to tend the door. Must bring good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN'S Employment Institute, No. 97 4th av., between 11th and 12th sts., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, also glass culture, also the care and management of horses, to take charge of a small private place. A Scotchman or Protestant Irishman preferred. Best references required. None other need apply. Address, for two days, H. F., Box 110 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.
$45,000 BANKRUPT
IMPORTER'S STOCK TO BE SOLD,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE,
AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT RUSH LAST WEEK, FOR
BARGAINS. Sale continued this week.
Lot wide Dress Tarletans, 10c., 15c., 18c.
Lot of Lining Silks, 12c., 18c.
Lot White silk Illusions, 3c., 6c.
Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Nets, &c.
Embroidered Collars, 6c., 12c., 25c
Breakfast Caps, 25c.
Worked Sets, 25c., $1 50.
Linen Sets, 10c.
Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Worked Bands, 10c., 15c., 18c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
7,500 gents' Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c
8,000 ladies' white Linen Handkerchiefs, Diemy, 4c., 5c.
2,500 ladies' fine Linen hemstitched, 18c., 22c., 25c.
1,500 ladies' rich Lace Handkerchiefs, 37c., 50c., 75c.
20,000 pieces Cotton and Linen Edgings, 12 pieces.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
2,000 pairs ladies' and gents' best Kids, spotted, 25c.
1,500 pairs ladies' black Kid Gloves, 25c.
3,000 pairs ladies', misses' and gent's lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
5,000 pairs ladies' and misses' Gloves, 6c., 8c., 10c.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK
AT KINZEY'S
IN HOSIERY.
Children's fancy plaid wool Hose, 6c.
Children's fancy tucked wool Hose, 6c.
2,500 pairs misses' cotton Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
5,000 pairs ladies' cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,000 pairs gents' cotton half Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' wool and merino half Hose, 9c., 11c., 15c.
Ladies' ribbed wool Hose, 12½c.
Ladies' merino fleeced Hose, 15c.
BOSOMS, BOSOMS, BOSOMS.
LARGE LOT SHIRT BOSOMS.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 13c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 22c., 25c., 28c.
Lot gents' silk and wool Neckties, 6c.
SPOOL COTTONS.
Best 200 yards Spool Cottons, white and black and colors, 4c.
Good 200 yards Spool Cottons, 3c.
Good Spool Cotton, 1c.
French Working Cotton, 2c.
French Marking Cotton, 2c.
Fine Linen Tapes, 1c.
Sewing Silks, per dozen, 9c.
NEEDLES, PINS, COMBS.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. paper.
Best English Hair Pins, 2c. box.
Skirt Braids, 2c., 4c.
Rubber bound Combs, 3c.
Fine Jet Bracelets, 25c.
PERFUMERIES, POMADES, TOILET AND TOOTH POWDERS.
Closing out very low: Lot Lubin's Extracts, closing 25c.
Woolen Goods closing out cheap.
Zephyr Wool Sleeves, 10c., 12c.
Zephyr Wool Mits, 6c.
Zephyr Wool Hoods, 25c., 31c., 38c.
With a large stock of other goods not mentioned.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, 9 A. M.
Jobbers and retailers supplied at less than importers' prices.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS, stocking yarn 75 cents ℔; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

BARGAINS.—FUR BONNETS AND CHILdren's fur hats, new styles; bonnets at bargains, black velvet bonnets, bridal bonnets, reception and evening bonnets, straw bonnets, ribbons and flowers.
L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with from $30,000 to $50,000, to take the place of one deceased, in an established hatters' trimming importing house in good standing and credit. No better opening could present itself to a business man. Address Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

A RESPECTABLE AND ENERGETIC business man, with $400 cash, can secure an equal interest in a respectable and paying business of four years' standing, by applying to S. BOLIVAR, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 25.

FOR SALE—A TEA AND COFFEE STORE, NOW doing a large business; location either Vesey, Catherine, Bowery or Grand-st. To a real customer, for cash, good inducements will be offered. Address S. S., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-rate family grocery, doing an excellent paying cash business; stock purchased for cash. For particulars, address for three days, G. E. J., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURERS, IN WANT of gun-stocks, can find a responsible party to enter into a contract to furnish, finished, subject to Government inspection, any number of stocks desired, at short notice. Address UNION, Station F, Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reëlected for three years.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.
Richard Oakley,
Sheldon Smith,
G. J. S. Thompson,
Edmund A. Smith,
G. W. Powers,
E. V. Haughwout,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,
Abel K. Foster,
M. B. Spaulding,
William Tilden,
Daniel L. Ross,
Oscar Cheesman,
Francis Many,
R. W. Martin,
Edwd. F. Davison,
George Barrell,
Hy. A. Smythe,
Aaron L. Reid,
William H. Scott,
Fred'k C. Oakley,
F. J. Hosford,
John F. Holbrook,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
Wm. K. Hinman,
Peter F. Randolph,
G. W. Burnham,
John P. Wakeman,
Theodore W. Todd,
Oliver Hoyt,
George T. Plume,
James C. Holden,
Albert Clark,
Wm. Hertzel,
John M. Tobin,
Benj. W. Floyd,
Oliver Bryan,
Joseph S. Lowrey,
Whitney B. Noble,
James C. Harriott,
Martin A. Howell,
Edward A. Bibby,
Andrew V. Stout.
RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
James H. Pinkney,
James Irwin,
James S. Petrie,
Jno. McKesson,
J. T. B. Maxwell,
H. W. Belcher,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,
Jno. Tappin,
F. A. Conkling,
Henry Anstice,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,
Henry Demarest,
W. S. Hanford,
P. Kemble Paulding,
Junius A. Fuller,
J. Green Pearson,
R. W. Howes,
Francis Brown,
George Warren,
James L. Todd,
Wm. C. Barrett,
A. S. DePeyster,
Alden Wattles,
S. C. Southmayd,
Solomon Banta,
Jno. H. Macy,
James Rogers,
Geo. W. Clark,
Jno. Wilson,
Wm. A. Pond.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:
FOR DIRECTORS:
BENEDICT LEWIS, JR.,
DAVID COTHEAL,
GEORGE BELL,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,
STEPHEN HYATT,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
JOHN GRAY,
JOS. BRITTON,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
JAMES C. BALDWIN.
For Inspectors—HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN MCMENOMY, WM. HIBBARD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company Bonds numbered 961 to 965 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said companies, dated February 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. Bebb, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York.
F. H. SHORT, Sect'y.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN railroad 6 ℔ cent. and 7 ℔ cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST 6 PER CENT. AS FROM THE 1ST.
This Bank has received, during the past year (a time of commercial and industrial depression,) $46,571 67-100 more than it has paid out.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.
EZRA NYE,
NATHANIEL ROSS,
SAM'L RICHARDSON,
ALEX. LAW,
JONATHAN RANSOM,
H. H. PALMER,
Committee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—HELFENSTEIN MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the Helfenstein Land Grant Mortgage Bonds will be held at No. 37 William-st., at the office of E. M. DANIELS, Esq., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., to unite for an appeal from the late decision of the Court, giving a priority of lien to the high number Land Grant Bonds (above 2,500) over the Helfenstein Mortgage, which decision, besides being contrary to the first published opinion of the same Court, is believed to be erroneous. All the holders of the above bonds are requested to attend.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, OR HOLDers of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & GAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILwaukee and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Couponsbought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¾ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

A NEW THING ON ICE!—ASHLEY'S PORTable Skating Chair, patented in the United States, England, France and Belgium, may be seen at the Central Park to-day, and on other skating days. For sale at the principal hardware and house-furnishing stores.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DE-clared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.
H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES BAKER.
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CHAS. & W. CUDLIPP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on by Chas. Cudlipp, on his own account, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm.
W. H. CUDLIPP.
CHAS. CUDLIPP.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (59th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

NOW READY.—IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON CERTAIN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUBJECTS, INTENDED FOR POPULAR USE.—Revised Edition.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., ex-Professor of Special Anatomy and Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of "The Fallacy of Cauterization in the Treatment of Seminal, Nervous, Consumptive, Uterine, Vaginal, Cutaneous, and Sexual Diseases, substituting an entirely new, original and successful Method for the Cure of these Complaints." Price $1, mailed. To be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st.; the Author, No. 658 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HENRY, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical College, (see diploma in his office, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,) may be consulted, as usual, on diseases of a certain class, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A practice of 24 years (six of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases, or make no charge. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been tampered with by the use of quack medicines, and consequently suffering from secondary or constitutional syphilis, are specially invited to call. Private entrance. Consultations free.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

JANUARY, 1862.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Jan. 21, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Jan. 21, 11½ A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING,
the original American comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
will appear in two of his great comic personations, as Schnapps, in the "Naiad Queen," and as Coco, the fat soldier, in "The Sentinel of the Night."
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
nightly received with wonder and delight, is produced with scenery of unequaled splendor, by Getz; new and extraordinary mechanical contrivances, by Wilson; new music, by Mollenhauer; fascinating dances, by Rosa Wood, and a full and brilliant corps de ballet, and a cast comprising youth, genius and beauty.
THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT is produced for the first time at this theatre, Mr. Clarke sustaining the irresistibly comic rôle of Coco, the fat soldier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NOTICE.—There will be no performance at this house on Monday evening, in consequence of the Theatre having been engaged for the Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1862,
JANE SHORE.

GLOSTER	Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK.
HASTINGS	Mr. WM. WHEATLEY.
DUMONT	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
JANE SHORE	Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW.
ALICIA	Mrs. JAS. W. WALLACK.

The entertainment will conclude with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
in which Mr. Davenport will appear in his celebrated nautical character of William.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1862,
The great Shakesperian Commedian,
Mr. HACKETT,
will make his first appearance in New-York in three years, as
FALSTAFF,
in Shakespeare's Historical Play, in five acts, of
KING HENRY IV.
Admission, to all parts of the house, 50 cents; reserved parquette stalls, 75 cents.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!:
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents.
TIFFANY & CO.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S REUNION
In aid of the funds of
THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
At IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1862.
Persons having tickets for Feb. 12 can have them exchanged on application to the chairman,
ISAAC S. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

MR. W. A. KING'S ORGAN CLASS WILL commence their first lesson on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, and continue every Monday and Thursday Evening, at his residence, No. 104 East 33d-st. Those wishing to join will apply immediately to MR. KING or S. T. GORDON, Esq., No. 706 Broadway.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND ("Timothy Titcomb") will lecture THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 20, before the above Society, at Clinton Hall.
Subject—*Working and Shirking.*

"COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE."
AN ENTIRELY NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE ON *Courtship and Marriage*, will be delivered by
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
At Irving Hall, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at the Music-stores of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and Messrs. William Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH, OF PHILADELPHIA, volunteers to lecture in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., west of 8th-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Spirit of '76 and '61, or the First and Second Wars for Independence.* Tickets 25 cents. Come, friends, and while you amuse yourself, help us pay our floating debt.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 508 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC—VOCAL.—"A PENNY FOR Your Thoughts," "Little Jenny Dow," "Lizzie Dies To-night," "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green," and "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," by Stephen C. Foster; song of the "Contrabands," "O, let my People Go," as sung by them at Fortress Monroe, with parody on the same; "Pleasant Words for All," song and chorus, by J. Roberts; "Rock me to Sleep Mother," by Kane O'Donnell, price 25 cents each, or five pieces for $1, mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway, Publisher.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADWAY.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—Classes are now forming for the second quarter, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—AFTERNOON and EVENING. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Pupils may commence at any time. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private classes and schools attended.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 32 Broadway, New-York.
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 33 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND GALA WEEK!
ALL THE HOLIDAY NOVELTIES and MANY MORE.
Splendid additions made to the Military Evolutions and other parts of the gorgeous Fairy Spectacle,
ONDINA; or
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
A play got up at a cost of $7,000, and pronounced by 300,000 visitors the most gorgeous and fascinating spectacular play ever got up in America.
First time of a Grand Musical Novelty, arranged by Mr. W. T. Peterschen, Musical Director, dedicated to P. T. Barnum, and introduced between the third and fourth acts of the spectacle, entitled
MUSEUM REMINISENCES,
in which are musically represented
JENNY LIND, THE CANARY-BIRD SHOW, THE AFRICAN SAVAGES, THE HAPPY FAMILY, SEA-LION, &c., and the celebrated BABY SHOW.
THE BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL,
Eighteen years old, weighing 628 pounds.
ONE WEEK MORE
OF THE
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, or GREAT BEHEMOTH of the Scriptures—Job, ch. 40.
The great and curious
WHALE STILL LIVES.
And eats his half bushel of live eels per day.
The 12 BEAUTIFUL TINY SEA-HORSES, sailing in the Grand Aquaria, which contains beautiful and rare living Fish from all quarters of the globe.
MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, Happy Family, Monster Serpents, Wax Figures, and a multitude of other novelties.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE $30,000 NUT!—Commodore NUTT, the New-Hampshire prodigy, the smallest man in existence, has arrived in this City, and is busily engaged with his music-teacher, his dancing-master, his French teacher, his teacher of elocution, and his dramatic teacher. He is also in the hands of his tailor and costumer, his shirt-maker, his boot-maker, his hatter, his jeweller, and his coiffeur. This precious nut will be sufficiently ripened to CRACK in the course of a few weeks. It will open rich.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

CROWDS HAVE BEEN,
AND STILL THEY GO;
CROWDS HAVE BEEN,
AND STILL THEY GO;
CROWDS HAVE BEEN,
AND STILL THEY GO,
STILL THEY GO
A-WHALING,
EVERY NIGHT
FOR SIXTEEN WEEKS,
EVERY NIGHT
FOR SIXTEEN WEEKS,
EVERY NIGHT
FOR SIXTEEN WEEKS,
FOR SIXTEEN WEEKS,
AND STILL THEY GO,
STILL THEY GO
A-WHALING.

The Captain is a jolly tar,
The crew a jolly crew;
The passengers they jolly are,
And jolly laughter too.
All aboard at 7 P. M.,
The anchor soon we'll weigh;
Bring Alice, Susie, Ben, and Jim—
They'll ne'er forget the day.

THE LIVING WHALEMEN.
THE LIVING WHALEMEN.
THE LIVING WHALEMEN.
HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY,
WHERE HILARITY AND MIRTH PREVAIL.
NO TEDIOUS INTERMISSION.
FUN AND EXCITEMENT THE WHOLE VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 13 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 25, the exhibition of Gignoux's INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA, at Schaus' new Gallery, No. 749 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by said firm after this date.
A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING THE SESSION LAWS.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 1st day of March next, for printing and publishing nineteen hundred copies of the Session Laws of the State of New-York, to be passed this year, to be printed upon similar paper, and with similar type as the Laws of 1859; it being expressly understood that should the Legislature order an extra or additional number of copies to be published, the same will be printed and furnished by the contractor or contractors at the same rate per copy as the number now required to be printed shall be agreed to be executed. The proposals to designate the price per signature for the work; and the person or persons proposing shall agree to have the printing done in the City of Albany.
To every proposal or bid for the printing there must be annexed a guarantee subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such cases, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, or the Judge of the County where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property, and able to make good his guarantee.
Each proposal will be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Printing," and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.
ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1862.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 25th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

AT DAWLEY'S.—CARDS, 75c. 1,000; BILLheads, first-class, $5 ream; Circulars, 75c. 1,000; Labels, 30c. 1,000. Newspapers, Books, Pamphlets, Posters, and all kind of Printing equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, corner Reade and Centre sts.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
Requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 388 4th-av. By mail, 25 cents

THE MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Grant within Five Miles of Columbus.

PERTURBATION OF THE REBELS.

Arrival of Fugitives from New-Orleans.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

A special dispatch to the *Times* of this city, dated 12 miles from Columbus, 16th inst., 9 P. M., says:

"A heavy reconnoissance was made this afternoon by Gen. GRANT and Staff with OSBAND'S Cavalry, resulting in getting reliable information of all the routes leading out of Columbus toward Blandville and other towns. A distance of over forty miles was made in six hours. No rebels were discovered, although at one time the reconnoitering party were within five miles of Columbus.

A gentleman, formerly of Lynn, Mass., reached here from New-Orleans, last night. He had passes from Georgia, to pass the rebel lines at New-Madrid and Columbus. On Saturday, the rebels were in the greatest perturbation on account of the movements of the troops from Cairo. The general opinion was that the troops were bound for the Tennessee River.

The people in this section expect the direst calamities to fall on them, during the coming struggle, but as far as possible, take no sides, since the Federal troops have been in their midst."

A special to the *Times*, dated Cairo, 18th, says:

"Four deserters from Columbus arrived last night. They report 40,000 rebel troops at Columbus.

Mr. COLLINS, of Boston, also arrived last night from New-Orleans, which place he left eight days ago. He escaped by representing himself bearer of dispatches from the Belgian Consul, but was detained two days at Columbus. He says that the feeling at the South is getting more and more bitter every day."

A special to the *Tribune* says:

"A gentleman from Columbus reports that a United States war-steamer fired into a French war-steamer which was trying to run the blockade at New-Orleans. Our steamer fired twelve shots into the French vessel. The affair created great excitement at Memphis and other points."

A RECONNOISSANCE UP THE TENNESSEE.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Capt. PHELPS, with the gunboat *Conestaga*, made a reconnoissance up the Tennessee River today, and shelled a point just below Fort Henry, where a masked battery is supposed to be, but did not succeed in drawing its fire.

There is nothing of importance from below.

Captains MURDOCK and WEBSTER returned, last night, from an expedition to Bloomfield. It was a complete success. They captured 40 of the enemy, among them one lieutenant-colonel, two surgeons, one adjutant and three captains.

THE MOVEMENT FROM PADUCAH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 12.

On Thursday the order was given in the division now at Paducah, under Gen. SMITH, to march, and the men were quickly in line and ready to move. But the order was countermanded at the last moment, and tents were once more pitched. On Friday, the same command was repeated, and a more complete state of readiness was reached before the men were again sent to quarters. Yesterday there were no orders given, nor has there been to-day, though everything is held in readiness to advance at a moment's notice. There is no doubt that this force will move simultaneously with the advance from Cairo; but when that will be is a matter of doubt, dependent on the arrival of reinforcements from St. Louis, which has been delayed from unapparent causes.

Gen. SMITH'S column, though forming a portion of Gen. GRANT'S command, and coöperating with it to some extent, and in all its movements designed to assist the attack on Columbus, will yet move independently of the main column, and will probably not touch Columbus at all. It contains a large number of Illinois troops, and many from Chicago, and its movements will be watched with more intense interest by citizens of Illinois than any other column now moving.

I am permitted, through the courtesy of the Acting Adjutant-General, Capt. NEWSHAM, with the permission of Gen. SMITH, to give you the organization of the column. It will be observed that I give the number of men attached to each regiment. This number is taken from the returns this morning, and is the actual available force at this time, independent of all on detached service, sick, furloughed, or otherwise incapable of moving. The force is as follows:

GENERAL STAFF.

Brigadier General Commanding—C. F. SMITH, volunteers.

Acting Adjutant General—Capt. T. G. Newsham, U. S. A.

Medical Director—H. S. Hewitt, M. D., volunteers.

Division Quartermaster—Capt George A. Pierce, volunteers.

Division Commissary—Capt. John S. Cox.

Acting Chief of Engineers—Capt. Rziha, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A.

Acting Chief of Ordnance—Capt J. A. Newstadter.

Captain of Engineers—Imre Radrich.

Aide de Camp—Lieut. James F. Froth, Eleventh Indiana volunteers.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Acting Brigadier General—Col. J. A. MCARTHUR, Twelfth Illinois.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General—Lieut. J. B. Dickson, Twelfth Illinois.

Acting Assistant Quartermaster General—Lieut. Seaman, Twelfth Illinois.

Brigade Surgeon—Dr. Hartshorn, Twelfth Illinois.

FORCES.

	Men.
Ninth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Mersy	867
Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, Col. McArthur	683
Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Hicks	671
Forty-first Illinois Volunteers, Col. Pugh	677
First Battalion Second Illinois Cavalry, Col. Noble	432
Buell's Light Battery, Capt. Bullis, 6 pieces.	

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Commanding—LEWIS WALLACE.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Capt. Fred. Knefler, U. S. A.

Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General—Capt. Lyman, Eleventh Indiana.

Brigade Surgeon—Dr. Fry, Eleventh Indiana.

Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. Ware, Eighth Missouri.

Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. Ross, Eleventh Indiana.

FORCES.

	Men.
Eighth Missouri Volunteers, Col. M. L. Smith	964
Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, Col. McGinnis	910
Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Col. Sanderson	864
Second Battalion Second Illinois Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Hogg	353
Company I, Fourth Regiment Cavalry, Lieut. Powell, Eighteenth Infantry	83
Company C, Second Regiment Cavalry, Capt. Powell, Eleventh Infantry	46
Campany A, Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. C. M. Willard, 6 pices.	

This enumeration gives a total of 6,560 effective men and 12 pieces of artillery. Portions of some of the regiments given above are on detached service at Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River, and will not probably accompany the expedition. These are as follows: Company I, Twelfth Illinois; Companies B and I, Forty-first Illinois; Companies A and F, Fortieth Illinois; Companies A and B, of WILSON'S Dragoons, and the Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Infantry.

It is reported that one brigade of St. Louis troops will join this column, but this I consider doubtful, as the column has twice been ordered to march without any such reinforcements, and stopped for other causes than their non-arrival. Further, the whole number of twenty-five thousand, reported to be under orders from St. Louis, is needed on the Mississippi. Still, it seems somewhat reckless to send so small a force as Gen. SMITH has at his command on so important an expedition as his, and one especially fraught with dangers.

As near as I can learn, this column will move coincidently with the start from the mouth of the Ohio. It will move direct to Mayfield, to intercept the communication between Bowling Green and Columbus, cutting off reinforcements from the former to the latter place, and also the retreat from the latter eastward. This place is defended by the rebel troops at Camp Beauregard, who may be reinforced from Hopkinsville and oppose a very strenuous obstacle to our march. But Gen. SMITH would like nothing better than this, and with a fair field will put double his own number to flight. His men are not of the stamp that are easily frightened, or that shrink from small dangers. From Maysville it is designed to push on by rapid marching southwesterly to the railroad leading south from Columbus. The object is to strike this at the Long Bridge over the Hickman Creek and destroy it, thus obstructing the rebels' retreat in this direction. Hence the column will strike to the Mississippi River and await the approach of Gen. GRANT'S column, preparatory to a descent on Memphis. This, from all I can gather, is the ultimate point aimed at. It will be occupied by Federal forces, or the Federal forces will be sadly and irretrievably cut up, within three weeks.

GEN. GRANT AND PICKET SHOOTING.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

GENERAL: I understand that four of our pickets were shot this morning. If this is so, and appearances indicate that the assassins were citizens not regularly organized in the rebel army, the whole country should be cleared out for six miles around, and word given that all citizens making their appearance within those limits are liable to be shot.

To execute this, patrols should be sent out in all directions, and bring into camp at Bird's Point all citizens, together with their subsistence, and require them to remain, under penalty of death and destruction of their property, until properly relieved.

Let no harm befall these people if they quietly submit, but bring them in and place them in camp below the breastwork, and have them properly guarded.

The intention is not to make political prisoners of these people, but to cut off a dangerous class of spies.

This applies to all classes and conditions, age and sex. If, however, women and children prefer other protection than we can afford them, they may be allowed to retire beyond the limits indicated—not to return until authorized.

Report to me as soon as possible any important occurrence within your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To Brig.-Gen. PAINE, commanding Bird's Point.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Troops at Rolla to Move Westward—Price's Force at Springfield Twelve Thousand Men—A Successful Expedition.

ROLLA, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The indications are that all the troops at this point will move westward, except one or two regiments to guard the post.

The pickets of the enemy extend fourteen miles from Springfield, and the force of Gen. PRICE is estimated at about 12,000 men. It is reported that Gen. MCINTOSH is coming to his aid from Arkansas with large reinforcements. The report, however, is not wholly reliable.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 18.

A report has gained much currency here that Gov. GAMBLE has resigned and gone to Washington, and will there await his appointment by Acting-Gov. HALL, to fill the seat of TRUSTEN POLK, in the Senate of the United States.

GEN. HALLECK SETTING HIMSELF RIGHT ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION—AN IMPORTANT LETTER TO GEN. ASBOTH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861.

Gen. Asboth, Rolla, Mo.:

GENERAL: It would seem from the report of Maj. WARING to you (referred to these Headquarters) that he had, in compliance with your instructions, delivered to a Capt. HOLLAND, a fugitive in his camp, claimed by Capt. H. as the property of his father-in-law.

This is contrary to the intent of General Order No. 3. The object of those orders is to prevent any person in the army from acting in the capacity of negro-catcher or negro-stealer. The relation between the slave and his master is not a matter to be determined by military officers, except in the single case provided for by Congress. This matter in all other cases must be decided by the civil authorities. One object in keeping fugitive slaves out of our camps is to keep clear of all such questions. Masters or pretended masters must establish the rights of property to the negroes as best they may, without our assistance or interference, except where the law authorizes such interference.

Order No. 3 does not apply to the authorized private servants of officers, nor to negroes employed by proper authority in camps; it applies only to "fugitive slaves." The prohibition to admit them within our lines does not prevent the exercise of all proper offices of humanity, in giving them food and clothing outside, where such offices are necessary to prevent suffering. Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.

TRANSPORTS CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 16.

The steamer *D. A. January*, with the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and the *Continental*, with the Seventh Iowa, Col. LAUMAN, left on Monday, the latter at 9 P. M., for Cairo, under very disheartening auspices. It was apparent to most of those who are accustomed to the river, that the undertaking was a perilous one, for not only was the river bank full of ice of a very heavy description, but the weather was bitterly cold, pointing to a certain and rapid increase of ice.

The pilots say that five and a half feet is the depth of water in the channel, and that the nature of some of the crossings is such, with a narrow channel and rapid current, that the attempted passage of a boat through them would be attended with great hazard.

As far as we hear, the *D. A. January*, with the Fifty-fifth Illinois, has met with no mishap, although it may be that she has laid up somewhere within fifty miles of this post.

We have positive intelligence in regard to the larger steamer *Continental*, with the Seventh Iowa. Information was brought here yesterday that she was in a gorge of ice in the middle of the river, at Sulphur Springs, twenty miles below this city.

Late last evening Capt. SOUSLEY, pilot of the *Continental*, arrived in the city by the Iron Mountain Railroad, having come, by request of Capt. HUTCHINSON, for the purpose of reporting to the Government authority the condition of the steamer. She left this port drawing over four feet of water at the stern, but by altering the position of some of the freight, she was made to draw, after leaving, only three feet two inches amidships, and three feet ten inches forward.

The river at Widow Water's Point is extremely narrow, and through the confined channel the ice was found to be rolling in a compact mass, but notwithstanding the hazard that was apparent, the boat was guided into the portion of the river referred to. The boat moved safely on, with her wheels revolving very slowly, among the heavy masses of seething, crashing ice, and in this manner gained the wider portion of the stream above Sulphur Springs. The pilot, who had been at the wheel, was elated with the successful termination of the difficult undertaking, and leaving the wheel in other hands, descended to the cabin, but had hardly reached the hall when he was called out by the announcement that the boat was in a gorge. It was so. The boat's hull and wheels had become thickly encrusted with ice, and the wheels had ceased to operate. This was at 12 o'clock on last Monday night, a few hours after leaving this port. She became stationary when a quarter of a mile above Sulphur Springs landing, one hundred yards from shore, and in nine feet of water.

For hours the boat's spars were out and worked vigorously, but not an inch one way or another could the mammoth steamer, with over 1,000 souls on board, be made to move. The prospect was bad enough, but the soldiers were in excellent spirits, and did not seem to consider the fix they were in at all alarming. Nor was it really so, for every man could have walked to the shore upon the ice, which has ever since been gaining in solidity and in safety as a means of conveyance to the land.

It is contemplated by the authorities to send down this morning the powerful towing steamer *Francis Fisher*, which will probably be placed in command of Capt. SOUSLEY. When there, what is necessary to be done will be decided upon. It is deemed probable that the twenty or so heavy pieces of ordnance, caissons, &c., will be hauled along the ice to shore. The other freight can be taken off in the same manner, or to St. Louis by the *Fisher*. The troops are probably by this time on shore and under their tents, of which they are said to have had a sufficient supply. They have provisions enough to last until this evening, and the boat has an ample supply.

What the fate of the boat will be will depend entirely upon circumstances, but at the present we understand little apprehension need be entertained of her ultimate safety. She is insured for $30,000.

It is very certain that the troops who were on board (that is, the Seventh Iowa,) and some thousands of others destined for Cairo, will go there by the Ohio and Mississippi and the Illinois Central.

The Iron Mountain Road runs to Sulphur Springs, so that the Seventh Iowa will not be required to do any tramping of consequence.

The steamer *G. W. Graham* arrived from Cairo, and was laid up below Widow Waters', her officers being unwilling to stem the torrent of ice in the narrow channel. Her pilot reported five and a half feet of water from Cairo to Widow Waters'.

ANOTHER HAUL OF REBELS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 11.

By private advices from Sedalia, in this State, we learn that the United States forces at that place made a large haul of rebels on Saturday night. The rebel force captured numbered about sixty men, and were bagged some six miles west of Sedalia. The prisoners are mostly members of Company C. Second Cavalry, lately commanded by Col. ALEXANDER, at present confined in MCDOWELL'S College, in this city.

A GANG OF REBELS BROKEN UP.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 16.

From information received some time since, Capt. JAMES, of the Eastern District, with a squad of police, went to a house on the Belair Road, near the Baltimore Cemetery, last night at 10 o'clock, and arrested the following named persons: John Clark, Edward Glocker, Amos Thompson, Jacob Smith, W. H. Hoffman, Henry W. Ford, Wm. Perry, John Watts, K. J. Swangler, —— Ford, —— Ford, John Baldwin, Richard Simpson, Wm. Gross, John Coleman, Herman Stung, Julius S. Bradford, J. P. Swaine, Isaac Weaver, Edward H. McCubbin, Jas. S. Russell, John Fitzpatrick, David Sommers, and Jack Hayes. On their persons were found a large number of letters for Baltimore traitors now serving in the rebel army, besides a large number of pistols and revolvers. When the police made their descent upon the house, an Irishman named O'BRIEN made his escape, and was followed by four policemen.

After chasing him for several hundred yards, the Irishman turned upon his pursuers, and drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to arrest him, but three or four shots being fired at him from their revolvers by the policemen, he gave under, and stated that he would give himself up under protest, and requested, in a ludicrous manner, the policemen not to point those ugly weapons at him. He was secured and marched back to the house, and placed in charge of the guard. SEMMES, one of the party arrested, was connected with the expedition that was to go South some months ago with a large amount of revolvers, gold lace, &c., but was detained for a while by order of the Provost Marshal, and SEMMES placed in Fort Lafayette, from which place he was released a short time since by taking the oath of allegiance.

Since his release, he has been a notorious Secessionist, and has made brags that all the policemen in this city could not keep him from going South. A schooner was chartered, and was lying near the city, on which they intended to take passage for the land of Dixie, which will be taken charge of by a squad of police. The whole crowd was marched to the Eastern Station-house, where they still remain, but during the day they will be taken to Fort McHenry. Great praise is due to Capt. JAMES for the manner in which he has managed this affair, and we hope that in the future he will settle such scrapes as he has done this one.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Gunboat Rhode Island at Philadelphia—Her Capture of the Schooner Venus—The Second Engagement at Fort Pickens—Rebel Prisoners, &c.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday.

The United States gunboat *Rhode Island*, Lieut.-Commanding S. D. TRENCHARD, which sailed from New-York on the 5th of December last, on a cruise to the Gulf, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard yesterday afternoon. The officers of the *Rhode Island* are as follows:

Lieut.-Commanding, S. D. Trenchard; First Lieut., A. A. Semmes; Surgeon, W. I. Wheeler; Paymaster, R. H. Douglas; Acting Masters, Henry Churchill, W. N. Griswold, J. A. Pennell; Third Assistant Engineers, Oscar C. Lewis, H. W. Scott, George P. Hunt, Edwin Wells; Captain's Clerk, C. E. Baldwin; Paymaster's Clerk, J. M. Falk; Master's Mates, G. D. Little, J. D. Little, J. Richmond, and Messrs. Palmer and Cause; Carpenter, Washington Duckett.

The *Rhode Island* sailed from Galveston Bay toward the close of December, at which place she left the bark *Midnight*, and the frigate *Santee*. From the time of her departure until she arrived at Fort Pickens she was cruising about in the Gulf, overhauling vessels to ascertain their character, in which she performed good service. She captured the rebel schooner *Venus* about eighty miles from Galveston. The schooner had a rebel register, and though she showed no colors, had a lone star flag on board. Her cargo consisted of tin, copper, wool, and lead. Acting Master's Mate WM. WILLIAMS was placed in charge of the prize, and she was sent to Ship Island. On Dec. 30, three gunboats left Ship Island to cut out some schooners at a neighboring island. As the *Rhode Island* left, she saw the gunboats returning with two or three schooners in tow, and it was inferred that the expedition was successful. On the 1st of January, the officers and crew of the *Rhode Island* witnessed a day's firing between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries. From Mr. C. E. BALDWIN, the Captain's Clerk, we learn the following particulars of the bombardment: The fort opened upon a rebel steamer at about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, and the fire was soon returned by the rebel batteries, and it was kept up by both sides until about 10 o'clock at night. It was supposed that the shells, which were fired from the fort, did considerable damage, and many of the shells thrown by the rebels were seen to fall inside of the fort, but it is not known what execution they did. The shells thrown from Pickens set fire to the town of Wolsey, south of Warrington, a portion of which was destroyed. Fort Pickens continued the firing two or three hours after the rebel batteries ceased. The bombardment is represented to have been a most beautiful sight after night set in. Most of the firing by the rebels was from the water batteries. As far as could be seen, no injury whatever was done to Fort Pickens, but Fort Barrancas seemed to have suffered.

The *Rhode Island* has on board the crew of the rebel schooner *Venus*, also the passengers on board of the vessel when captured, as follows: Andrew Nelson, master; Peter Harrison, mate; Edward Seickle, cook; Jacob Jutea, J. T. Bryant, J. Holson, crew. Passengers—Charles O. Eastwood, Charles Schmidt, Jacob Johnson, C. J. Havens.

There is also on board the gunboat a rebel Captain as a prisoner, GEO. J. MAHE, of the Bogert Guards, Third Battalion Louisiana Volunteers. The Captain had been stationed at Portsmouth, Va., but had obtained a furlough to enable him to visit his mother, a large slaveholder of Louisiana. After reaching here his friends made up a fishing party, and started for Last Island, in Barrataria Bay. The party was on board the sloop *Florida*, and were having a jolly time, anticipating a pleasant day's sport, when the sloop was overhauled by the launches of the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Commander ALDEN. Capt. MAHE'S friends took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were released by the Commander of the *South Carolina*. On the 1st of January the Captain was transferred from the *South Carolina* to the *Rhode Island*, to be delivered to the United States Marshal of New-York. He will be handed over to the custody of Marshal MILLWARD, to be taken to New-York. The prisoner is a nephew of CHARLES M. CONRAD, representative to the rebel Congress from Louisiana. He entered the service of the rebels in June last, and from that time until a few days before his capture he was in Virginia. He freely admits that there is plenty of Union feeling in New-Orleans, though it is not allowed to publicly manifest itself. The captive is of pleasing address, and he seemed to be on the best of terms with the officers of the *Rhode Island*. The following named naval officers came passengers in the *Rhode Island*:

Commander ALDEN, from United States steamer *South Carolina*; T. D. Shaw, do., *Montgomery*; Lieut. Chas. Hunter, do., do.; Lieut. Samuel Knox, do., *South Carolina*; Lieut. S. B. Luce, do., *Wabash*; Frederick Crocker, Acting Master, *R. R. Cuyler*; E. F. Dennis, *Vincennes*; C. B. Kid, Second Assistant-Engineer *Niagara*; E. A. C. Duplane, do., do.; W. C. Seldon, Second do., *Water Witch*; S. E. S. Hinchman, do., *Wissahickon*; Samuel Hopkins, Acting Master *Preble*; E. M. Staats, Acting First Assistant-Engineer *R. R. Cuyler*; G. M. Clark, Second do., do.; J. L. Bodfish, Master's Mate *Niagara*; C. W. Wilson, do., *South Carolina*; R. H. Forrester, do., *Savannah*; P. R. Bates, do., do.; R. D. Bogart, *South Carolina*; F. C. Selfridge, Captain's Clerk, *Mississippi*.

The following is a list of invalids, sailors and soldiers sent home in care of Dr. W. LAMONT WHEELER, United States Navy, by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*: John Conroy, Charles Linsey, Emmet Bowers, John O'Donnell, Jesse Livingston, Charles Weber, Jas. Burns, Chas. F. Chase, Robert Shrunk, Robert Erskine, Stephen Edwards, Vincent Gallotte, G. Roberts, Richard Dalton, John Neil, Geo. Bates, Charles Johnson, Samuel B. Lathman, Patrick Mitchell, Henry Lyons, Jas. A. Montague, Thomas Proctor, Augustus Osbourne, John Eagle, Andrew Feeney, John Kelley, Henry Knight, Richard Sides, Horace B. Jordan, Joseph H. Lambert, William Johnson, Edward Reddington, Emil Leon, Thomas Smith, J. F. Long, William H. Purdy, F. Guild, J. McCarn, J. H. Stillman, M. M. Jones, J. Sexton, Thomas Randolph, Testy McDonough, Edward Mure, David Collins, John Miller, Antoine Brants, Peter P. Major, Michael Sheen, John W. Munze, James Brown, John Gaylord, Wm. Goury, Edward Jones, Patrick McCarty, F. Duffey, Wm. L. Littlefield, Stephen Royce, George Mounsing, Lawrence P. Donley, Theodore Sebourvean, Richard Dinneer, E. F. Devans, of Charlestown, Mass., Acting-Master U. S. N., all doing well.

A number of the above have gun-shot wounds, received in engagements in the Gulf.

The *Rhode Island* stopped on the way here at Port Royal, but does not bring any news from that point. She did not meet any of the fleet of the Burnside expedition on her passage home.

A BRILLIANT SKIRMISH IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Jan. 17.

Capt. LATHAM, Company B, Second Virginia Regiment, accompanied by 17 of his men, fell in with a company of guerrillas, numbering about 30, on the Dry Fork of Cheat River, in Randolph County, Va., on the morning of the 8th inst., and after a desperate fight of an hour's duration completely routed them, killing six and wounding several others, and burning up their quarters and provisions.

Though the numbers engaged were small, the firing was so rapid that it was distinctly heard for eight miles. The parties were within thirty steps of each other when the fight commenced, and the rebels, owing to the superiority of their numbers and position, were so confident of success that they fought for a time like tigers, but were finally driven entirely off the field.

Capt. LATHAM'S loss was six men wounded, as follows: Corporal Wm. Jenkins, slightly in the arm; Privates—Frederick Dopp, mortally—shot through the left breast; Jas. M. Pfrom, severely—a ball in each leg, and one through the left hand; Jas. Whitehair, slight wound in the forehead, and a ball through the right arm; John W. Leese, ball in the leg; Edward Henderson, shot in the left hand.

In a skirmish on the night of the 5th inst., between the same parties, Private A. WATTS was slightly wounded in the arm.

MORE SLAVE-TRADERS ARRESTED IN NEW-BEDFORD.—The developments which have been made since the Government entered earnestly upon the work of ferreting out those engaged in the Slave-trade, show that New-Bedford has been the scene of active operations, and that the business of fitting out as unsuspicious whalers vessels really intended for the Slave-trade has been carried on to a considerable extent; but the reputation of that city is redeemed by the fact, that the money and means used in the business has been furnished by parties in New-York.

Yesterday two parties, JABEZ S. HATHAWAY and ZENO KELLEY, were arrested in that city by Deputy United States Marshal COBB, on a warrant for having fitted out the ship *Takmiroo* for the purpose of engaging in the Slave-trade. The offence is alleged to have taken place in 1860, when the *Takmiroo* sailed from New-Bedford ostensibly as a whaler, but, after catching a few whales, went twice to the coast of Africa to obtain negroes, and afterward to the coast of Cuba, to make the arrangements for the reception of a cargo of slaves, but was finally compelled to return without obtaining them, and the vessel was sold at Fayal. On this voyage HATHAWAY was the master and KELLEY the fitting-out agent. The parties were brought before United States Commissioner A. S. CUSHMAN, and pleaded not guilty, and were held for examination before the Commissioner on the 22d inst., KELLEY in the sum of $8,000 and HATHAWAY in $5,000.—*Boston Journal, Jan. 17.*

WELCOME TO THE SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel—A Cordial Greeting.

Speeches by Lieut.-Col. Abbott, Mr. Soule, Mr. H. B. Perkins, Horace Greeley, Gen. Hall, Judge Peabody, and others.

The sons of New-Hampshire, resident in New-York, extended a cordial welcome to the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment yesterday, as the latter passed through the City, *en route* for the seat of war. In the evening a dinner was given to the officers at the Metropolitan Hotel. The repast was expressly designed to meet the sharp appetites of soldiers, and abounded not only in substantials, but in some of the delicacies which the Messrs. LELAND know so well how to prepare. The arrangements were excellently made by the Committee, Messrs. N. HUGGINS, E. P. BUDD, H. B. PERKINS, W. N. BROWN, GEORGE F. PETERSON, C. A. SOULE, and JOSEPH CUSHING.

At about 7½ the guests, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, sat down and did full justice to the excellence of the viands presented for their consideration. At the head of the table was a vacant seat for Col. PUTNAM. On either side were ranged the Chairman, Mr. SOULE, Lieut.-Col. ABBOTT, Gen. HALL, HORACE GREELEY, Judge PEABODY, Judge BONNY, Maj. ROLAND, of the Berdan Sharpshooters, and others.

At the conclusion of the gustatory performance, the Chairman, Mr. SOULE, called the assemblage to order and proceeded to address them briefly. He said they were a family party. They knew the cause was just, and the right must prevail. [Applause.] When, after the memorable events of the 19th of April, New-York saw a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers [applause] marching to the relief of the Capital and the defence of the Union, they believed that the "hidden curse" on the assailants of the Union was being fulfilled. [Applause.] They well remembered the appearance of the First New Hampshire Regiment as it came fully prepared to take their position in the armies of the Union. [Applause.] To-day they welcomed the Seventh Regiment. [Applause.] They all knew that the name of PUTNAM, in the present as well as in the past, was a synonym of patriotism and greatness. They all remembered the part that the Second New-Hampshire Regiment had taken in the battle of Bull Run, and that had made the soil of Virginia sacred to them. They all remembered how ISRAEL PUTNAM had sought out, and dragged from her den the wolf that had been depredating upon his own and his neighbors' property; and he hoped that the PUTNAM who commanded this regiment would follow the wolf of rebellion to her den, and drag her forth. [Applause.] In conclusion, he gave the health of Col. PUTNAM, of the Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Col. PUTNAM being absent, owing to pressing official duties, Lieut.-Col. ABBOTT responded. He believed that the return, rather than the advance, would prove the proper occasion for ovations like this. He hoped they would deserve such a reception on their return. [Applause.] He took occasion to show what New-Hampshire had done in this war. The First Regiment had left on the 21st of May, the Seventh was on the way, and the Eighth and Ninth were under way. She had also furnished a regiment of artillery, a battalion of cavalry, and a regiment of sharpshooters. [Applause.] New-Hampshire had taken her part at Bunker Hill, and had now 10,000 men in the field in this war. [Applause.] New-Hampshire had taken part in establishing this Government, and she meant to take some part in its preservation. [Applause.] They considered this war much holier than the Crusades. [Applause.] In such a war, the pomp of marching legions was eclipsed by the grandeur of their object. In conclusion, he gave,

"*The Sons of New-Hampshire resident in New-York*—Their prominence in all walks of life in the City of their adoption is only equaled by their attachment to the State of their birth, and their liberality to her citizens." [Applause.]

The Lieutenant-Colonel called for three cheers for the sons of New-Hampshire, which were given with a will, and reciprocated likewise.

The Chairman reiterated that they were here as a family party, and no one could complain that they praised their noble mother, New-Hampshire. In conclusion he proposed—

"*The Health of the President of the United States*," and called upon Hon. HORACE GREELEY to respond.

Mr. GREELEY spoke of the many officers of the army who had gone over to the rebels. The President had a great many difficulties to contend against; a great many trials through which he was obliged to pass. Much opposition was in Washington of a very malignant type. An army of the people had now been congregated. [Applause.] He believed, if the weather and roads were favorable, this body of men could crush out the rebellion in sixty days. He considered that the last danger was foreign interference. All oligarchs wished the overthrow of this Republic. He honored the old Tories of England who came out boldly against this country, for he knew that they had in mind the former victories of our arms. If the men who stand in the ranks of the South were to hear them, two-thirds of their number would walk over to our side. Only by wholesale lying can the rebellion be kept upon its legs for a month. The South needs means more than they need men. They are called upon to buy muskets and war material, but have not the money to pay for them. He was positive that a majority of the citizens of the South, if they could be allowed the privilege of voting, would vote in favor of crushing the rebellion. He besecched the soldiers of New-Hampshire to carry upon their arms the hopes and the destinies of the human race. [Applause.]

The Chairman then read the next regular toast:

"*New-Hampshire, our common mother.*

'Where'er we travel, whatso'er land we see,
Our hearts untrammeled, fondly turn to thee.'

The honor which her sons bestow upon her, is coeval with her granite hills."

Mr. H. B. PERKINS responded eloquently.

The Chairman next offered a sentiment, complimentary to New-York and her citizen soldiery, and called upon Gen. HALL to respond.

Gen. HALL responded briefly and modestly, and gave as a sentiment,

The "Star-spangled Banner"—Whether it is spread to the breeze in the North, South, East, or West, may every star in its field shine with its accustomed brilliancy. [Applause.]

The Chairman called for the "Star-spangled Banner," but no one seemed to be willing to start it.

A gentleman suggested that Mr. TENNEY could sing it. Mr. TENNEY said he would if he could, but he didn't know the tune. He sang, however, with much effect, "Hurrah for Old New England."

The Chairman next remarked that some of the lawyers of New-Hampshire had honored the bar of New-York. He gave as a sentiment—

The Bench of New-York—The Sons of New-Hampshire have sat upon it, and left it with its ermine unsullied.

Judge PEABODY responded briefly, returning his acknowledgments for the honor paid himself and his State. His speech was received with much favor. In conclusion, Judge PEABODY gave the following:

The War for the Union—A war not for or against any one institution, except that it is for the institution of civil liberty, but a war for the country and the Union, and whatever measures tend best to the preservation of the country and the protection of the Union are the best measures for conducting the war. [Applause.]

The Chairman next gave the following:

Reverence for, and obedience to, the law, the salvation of any country.

Judge BONNEY, was called upon, and briefly responded in illustration of, and admiration for, the sentiment.

The Chairman next gave:

The Adopted Sons of New-Hampshire—She treats her sons as a mother treats her children.

Mr. CHARLES A. LUCK, Esq., responded. He said, that although the remark of Mr. WEBSTER, that New-Hampshire was a good place to emigrate from, had been interpreted as a slur on New-Hampshire, Mr. WEBSTER really intended it as a compliment. Mr. WEBSTER had stated that he meant to say, that it was a good State to emigrate from, that when a man was known to hail from New-Hampshire, he was looked upon as a good fellow, and fared well accordingly. [Applause and laughter.] He complimented the energy of Lt.-Col. ABBOTT in raising the First New-Hampshire Regiment, and bid God speed to the Seventh, on its way to the seat of war. He quoted the eloquent apotheosis of Gen. BAKER to the American flag, and in conclusion gave the following sentiment;

The Seventh Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers, officered by regulars and volunteers—May they be each worthy of the other, and the whole combined be worthy of the Old Granite State, and the nation at large.

The Chairman next read the following volunteer toast:

Harvard University—The cradle in which the sons of New-Hampshire have learned to love their country.

Adjutant HENDERSON replied, trusting that he should never return until the rebellion is crushed.

Mr. BRYANT, of Haverhill, said he believed that New-Hampshire was a good State to emigrate to, and also to emigrate from. He found that the very heart and soul of New-Hampshire was here. [Applause.] He was glad that though the soldiers of New-Hampshire were nor to be commanded by a STARK they were to be commanded by a PUTNAM.

The Chairman next gave,

Our Parents, Brothers and Sisters—If dead, we reverence them and remember them; if alive, we pray for their long life and continued prosperity.

The Chairman next gave the health of the man who had saved the *Great Eastern* in her time of peril during the last voyage. He gave the health of HAMILTON E. TOWLE.

Mr. TOWLE declined to speak, but was honored with three cheers.

The Chairman next read a volunteer toast.

The Smith Family—First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of their countrymen.

Maj. SMITH was called upon to speak, but declined, saying he was too old to commence that business.

Mr. LUCK gave the following:

The Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment—When we hear from them may they be chasing the rebels and never be chased.

He called upon Capt. CHASE to respond.

Capt. CHASE replied in eloquent strains.

The next sentiment was—

Pittsfield—We feel sad to leave it for war.

Capt. LEAVITT was called upon to respond, but was excused because he was on duty. [Applause.]

Major ROLAND was next called upon, and sang, amid much applause, the Grave of Napoleon.

Major ROLAND proposed the health of Gov. BERRY, of New-Hampshire, which was received with cheers.

Mr. PERKINS proposed the health of their worthy landlord, SIMEON LELAND, who could both make a speech and keep a hotel.

Mr. LELAND was called for and cheered, but modestly declined.

The Chairman proposed the health of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-second New-York Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. KASINSKI responded, hoping that in less than one year the thirty-four stars would be united. [Applause.]

The Chairman next called upon Mr. JOHN RAYMOND to respond to a toast complimentary to the legal talent of New-Hampshire.

Mr. RAYMOND responded felicitously.

Major ROLAND proposed the health of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. He said that Gen. TODTLEBEN had remarked to him, on receiving a copy of one of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S works, that we had two great Generals here, SCOTT and MCCLELLAN, and Gen. TODTLEBEN predicted the future success of Gen. MCCLELLAN. [Cheers.]

The Chairman next gave

New-Hampshire—Famous for granite, ice, and men, and celebrated for good *Breeding*.

Mr. BREED responded in a humorous address.

The Chairman next made a toast complimentary to the Press, which was received with cheers. He next gave "The Clergy," to which

Mr. Chaplain EMERSON, of the New-Hampshire Seventh, responded.

Other speeches and toasts followed, and it was not until a late hour that the convivial assemblage separated.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, which has, for some weeks past, been quartered at Albany, arrived here yesterday morning by the Hudson River Railroad. It is composed of a remarkably fine body of men, who have been chiefly recruited in the Northern counties of the State. Of the field officers, three, the Colonel, Major and Adjutant, are old West Pointers, and, though not practiced in actual service, they must needs derive many advantages from the lessons of early military training. The regiment is filled up to the regulation standard, is well drilled, uniformed in the costume of the regular army, and, altogether, presents a splendid appearance when upon the march. They are, at present, without arms, but Enfield rifles are to be distributed to them before they leave the City. Some thirty men of Company A, who are experienced sharpshooters, carry their own rifles. The following is a roster of the officers:

Colonel—N. W. GREEN, of Cortlandt.
Lieut.-Colonel—James C. Strong.
Major—Chas. A. Livingston.
Adjutant—H. F. Robinson.
Quartermaster—A. P. Smith.
Surgeon—J. C. Nelson.
Chaplain—Rev. H. S. Richardson, (Methodist) of New-York Mills.
Sergeant Major—John Froker.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Albert J. Jarvis.

Company A—Capt. A. J. Grover; First Lieut. Chas. H. George; Second Lieut. H. W. Pierce. Company B—Capt. O. C. Fox; First Lieut. C. D. Crandall; Second Lieut. W. S. Walcott. Company C—Capt. G. D. Crittenden; First Lieut. E. R. Weaver; Second Lieut. M. P. Marsh. Company D—Capt. C. L. Watrous; First Lieut. E. D. Van Slyck; Second Lieut. G. J. Foster. Company E—Capt. W. H. Powell; First Lieut. J. H. Ballard; Second Lieut. S. M. Powell. Company F—Capt. J. H. Barnard; First Lieut. E. A. Meade; Second Lieut. W. W. Green. Company G—Capt. W. Lansing; First Lieut. Aaron Segar; Second Lieut. J. L. Goddard. Company H—Capt. A. L. Swan; First Lieut. L. B. Cleveland; Second Lieut. Robert Strong. Company I—Capt. John A. Cooke; First Lieut. H. A. Blodges; Second Lieut. R. Williams. Company K—Capt. J. W. Young; First Lieut. C. A. Watkins; Second Lieut. C. M. Gaylord.

The Seventy-sixth will be quartered at the Park Barracks during their stay in New-York.

Accompanying the regiment, but having no connection with it, came two companies of artillery, which have been raised in Albany and the neighborhood. They bring no guns with them. Both companies number 150 men. On their arrival at the seat of war they will be consolidated with the regiment late under the command of Col. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

PRESENTATION OF A REGIMENTAL FLAG.

The Ninety-second Regiment, Col. SANDFORD, received a handsome and costly regimental flag on Tuesday last, at their camp ground, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., the gift of Mr. J. S. CLARKSON, a resident of the place. The flag is of dark blue silk, full size, and seamless. It is beautifully painted, bearing on its broad folds the State and Union arms, with the number of the regiment and the motto, "*Deo Fidendum*" on an elegant standard mounted with a silver spear, and presented by Mr. CLARKSON in an appropriate speech. Col. SANDFORD'S response was brief but impressively patriotic—accepting the banner in behalf of the regiment—pledging their honor and lives to defend it, and concluded by calling for three cheers for the family of the donors and the citizens of Potsdam.

The order for the immediate departure of the regiment has been countermanded.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Court of Appeals has adjourned till Tuesday next. The following is the calendar for that day: Nos. 37, 12, 43, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 54, 55, 734, 736.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool, with a full cargo and fifty-seven passengers.

Sailing of the Arabia for New-York.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The *Arabia* has been detained here landing troops. She sailed last night at 7½ o'clock for New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Operations were suspended by rain. FLOUR dull; sales 2,000 bbls. Wheat declined 1c.; sales 5,000 bush. Red at $1 35@$1 36; White, $1 45@$1 50. CORN firm; sales 4,000 bushels at unchanged rates. COFFEE—Rio, 19c.@21c. MESS PORK, $12 50. LARD, 8c. Whisky, 24c.@25c.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF—ANTICIPATED TROUBLE TO THE OVERLAND MAILS.—From Nevada Territory papers we learn of the death of SHOKUP, the well-known head-chief of the Shoshones. The *Territorial Enterprise* remarks:

"For a long time the noble old chief has been a firm and sincere friend of the whites, aiding with all his influence and power both the mail and telegraph lines. The second chief, who may become SHOKUP'S successor, we are informed, is opposed to the whites and looks with jealousy on all who comes within the Shoshones' Territory. As all our Overland communication with the Eastern States is through their country, unless the new chieftain will be well disposed, our mail and telegraph lines will be placed in great jeopardy. The main body of the tribe were never too friendly towards the pale-faces, and it required all the late chief's influence to keep them in order."

The *Silver Age* says:

"The death of SHOKUP seems to threaten trouble to the whites, as his successor, an Indian known as "Buck," is unfriendly to the pale faces, and threatens war and extermination. The agents of the Overland Mail Company have telegraphed on for arms and ammunition, saying that they are ill supplied with both, and that unless a company of soldiers be stationed in that section, a fight will be inevitable, which would doubtless result in the suspension of mail service for the Winter, as it would be impossible to replace stock and stages for some time, should a general uprising and any considerable destruction of the Company's property occur. In any event it would be a matter of economy to send ample forces to keep the Indians in check, as at any cost the overland route must be kept open against both hostile Indians and inclement weather; this being the only route on which California or Nevada can depend for either business or news letters. We hardly know whose duty it is to take charge of these fellows, but presume that they are within the jurisdiction of Gov. NYE, and, if so, a detachment of about ten wagon-loads of provisions would probably subdue them, without loss of blood on either side."

LETTERS FOR THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—Mr. C. E. STETSON, Jr., Sutler to the Burnside Expedition, will take charge of all letters up to Monday afternoon. All letters should be sent to him at the Astor House.

THE AFRICA.—The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Jan. 7.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION.—For the derangements of the system, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 18—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen, &c.*—F. Busse and lady, Hamburg; Rudolph Lots, New-York; F. Charles Gunther, M. Seligmann, A. Schafer, all of New-York; John G. Mayer, St. Louis; M. Pump and lady, New-York; Wm. Sulzbacher, New-York; Ernst von Au, New-York; Emanuel Bruening, Illinois; Christian Schaab, Columbus, Ohio; S. A. K. Freitag, Iowa; Mrs. Anna Stephens, New-York; Mrs. Anna C. Paulsen, New-York; 57 in the steerage—total, 73.

JAN. 18—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Capt. Howarth, (Queen's Messenger,) W. Middleton and 2 children, Mrs. Ellen Mason, E. F. Ward, Mr. Pendleton, W. A. Pratt and lady, George Oakley, J. Canfield, wife and 2 children, George D. Brooks, James Cregan, Lewis Leoni, Chas. F. Deits, John T. Wann, M. Silva, Leon Silva, Pedro Silva, and others in steerage. Specie, $330,000.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 5 02 | Moon rises... 9 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 48 | Gov. Island.10 37 | Hell Gate....11 80

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Australian, Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Kennebec, Gaston, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Southern Chief, Higgins, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Cheltenham, Wilson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Theodore Knoop, (Br.,) Wright, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Young Mechanic, McLoon, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Chase, Edwards, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Sarah L. Bryant, Lane, Penaith Roads, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Maria Morton, Knudsen, Malaga, D. C. Murray.

Brigs Brigand, (Br.,) Duncan, Queenstown, G. H. Sulley; Geo. E. Letson, McPhil, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.; Concepcion, (Mex.,) Debig, Tampico, M. Echeverria & Co.; Chas. Adams, Peterson, St. Johns, N. F., Middleton & Co.; Maggie McNeil, St. Johns, N. F., J. S. Dealey.

Schooners Mary E. Gage, Duisko, Gloucester, Mass., A. Hawes; Augustus, Kelly, Bristol, R. I., L. Kenny; Sarah, Blunt, Havana, C. & E. J. Peters; Yorktown, Hodgdon, Merrill & Abbott; Julia, (Br.,) Cox, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Baltimore, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Phebe, Morrow, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Clifton, (Br.,) Morris, Point-a-Petre, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Consellation, Mulliner, Liverpool Dec. 4, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Chas. Carow. Experienced heavy W. and S. W. gales most of the passage. Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., lat. 39 05, lon. 58 18, fell in with the wreck of a schr. bottom up, black hull and green bottom, with spars floating alongside. Same day, at 3 P. M., fell in with the wreck of a schr., with mainmast, foremast head and jib-boom gone, water-logged and abandoned; was painted black, with a narrow white moulding; after-house painted green; could not make out her name; she bore from the first wreck N. by E. 10 miles. Jan. 12, lat. 40 21, lon 60 14, was boarded by a boat from the bark La Ciguina, of Portland, Me., Capt. Adres, from Marseilles Nov. 13, for Boston, short of provisions; supplied her. She reported having, Jan. 1, lat. 25 20, lon. 56 50, taken off the crew of Br. ship Thomas A. Cole, of London, Capt. Magno, hence Dec. 28, for London, grain-loaded, which vessel sprung a leak, had her pumps choked, and was in a sinking condition. Seven of the crew were transferred to the Constellation, and brought to this port.

Ship Lammagier, (Br., of Belfast, Ireland,) Wilson, Liverpool Nov. 24, with coal to order. Dec. 28, lat. 39 30, lon. 52, saw a vessel to the westward of us, apparently in distress, and running toward us. At 9 A. M., made her out to be the brig Mary & Isabella, (Br., of Sunderland,) hence Dec. 17 for Cork, grain-loaded, in a sinking condition, having 4 feet of water in her hold, bulwarks washed away, and the water unfit for use. The Captain and crew, 9 in number, came on board, and reported a succession of heavy gales for several days, the crew worn out at the pumps, and unable to work any longer, and the sea making a complete breach over the vessel, which was entirely unmanageable. They were brought to this port.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool Dec. 21, with salt to Nesmith & Sons. Jan. 4, lat 45 25, lon. 49, spoke ship Vanguard, Hallett, from Liverpool Dec. 19, for New-York. The Progress, while coming up the Bay, and when off Bedloe's Island wtg. for a tug, was run into by Brem. steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen, which carried away the mizzen channels, damaged rigging and stove starboard quarter. The Bremen had her fore and maintopgallant-yards carried away, and sustained other damage. She proceeded on down the Bay.

Ship Antartic, Stouffer, Antwerp and Flushing Dec. 19, in ballast to Zerega & Co. Dec. 24, lat. 49 30, lon. 18 30, spoke ship Berlin, Jackson, from Antwerp and Flushing Dec. 19, for New-York. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales from the Banks.

Ship Marianne Nottebohn, Nicholson, Liverpool 50 ds., via Cork 38 ds., with mdse. to master. Jan. 1, experienced a heavy gale from N. E.; split and lost sails.

Ship Elise & Mathilde, (Brem.,) Nordenholdt, London 30 ds., in ballast to E. Unkart.

Ship Constitution, (of Bath,) Higgins, London 56 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Narragansett, Brandt, Havre Dec. 20, in ballast to J. Atkins.

Ship Indiana, Hobson, Bordeaux 32 ds., in ballast to W. T. Frost.

Ship Vision, (of Farmingdale,) Crowell, London, and Deal Nov. 18. Was ordered to Boston, and proceeded.

Ship Lise Amelie, (Fr., of Havre,) Vertier, St. Pierre, Martinique, 23 ds., with sugar to Vatable & Reynal.

Bark C. W. Boynton, (of Boston,) Miller, Havre 50 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Goethe, (Brem.,) Muller, Bremen Dec. 5, and 24 ds. from the Downs, with mdse. to Chas. Luling.

Bark Alcides, (Br., of Sunderland,) Robson, Tralee 66 ds., in ballast to Wilkie & Brun.

Brig Four Sisters, (Nor.,) Andresen, Newcastle Oct. 13, via Bermuda Jan. 5, with coal to Briggs & Co. Put into Bermuda with loss of sails, and short of provisions.

Brig Hannah, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Allen, Demarara Dec. 30, via St. Thomas Jan. 6, with sugar to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Flower of the Forest, (Br., of Aberdeen,) Minee, London 57 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. Lottie, (of Boston,) Taylor, Malaga Nov. 22, and Gibraltar Nov. 26, with wool, lead, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to master. Dec. 28, lat. 33, lon. 59, while lying to in a hurricane, stove bulwarks and carried away foregaft. Since leaving lon. 50, had strong gales and heavy weather.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Seal, Chincoteague 7 ds., with oysters.

Schr. L. P. Stedman, Thompson, St. Mary, Md., 6 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Calais Packet, Mitchill, Flushing, in ballast.

Schr. Mail, Jones, Chincoteague 9 ds., with oysters.

BELOW—Bark Mary E. Ross, (Br., of Liverpool,) Amoy Aug. 7—passed Anjier Oct. 19.

WIND—During the day N. N. E.

Sailed.

Jan. 17—U. S. steam transports Thomas Sparks, and Patapsco, for Locust Point. Ships France, for Bristol; Shakespeare, (Brem.,) for Liverpool. Barks Young America, for Cardenas; Flora, (Br.,) for Cork; Providencia, (Span.,) for Havana. Brigs R. A. Fisher, for Para; Locomotive, (Br.,) for Cork. Schr. Prince Alfred, (Br.,) for Nassau, N. P.

Jan. 18—Steamships Bremen, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool. Ship Southern Chief, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Devonshire (previously reported at Bermuda in distress) has been sold by her owner, E. E. Morgan, to Messrs. Tappan & Starbuck, of this City, on private terms. A steam pump has been sent to her, to enable her to proceed to this port.

The ship Autocrat, from Havre, which arrived yesterday, has been ordered to Boston.

BRIG MARY & ISABELLA.—The cargo of Br. brig Mary and Isabella, abandoned at sea, (see port arrivals,) consisted of 17,576 bushels corn. She was built at Sunderland, Eng., in 1860, 256 tons register, rated A1¼, iron knees and bilge straps, and was owned by Tamply & Walton, of Sunderland.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—The ship York, Capt. Wheeler, from Valencia, Spain, in ballast, bound to Lewiston, Del., went ashore 5th inst., on Bogus Inlet, N. C.; crew saved—vessel a total loss.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

John Merrick—ship, Sears, hence Nov. 28, for Havre, Dec. 25, lat. 49 10, lon. 19.

West Point—ship, hence, Dec. 30, lat. 45 40, lon. 38 40.

Dec. 18, lat. 24 17, lon. 31 37, three-masted schr. "Elizabeth C. Bath," steering S., with a cargo of lumber; had a large portion of her bulwarks gone. Dec. 23, lat. 17 40, lon. 38 06, spoke bark Scoursfield, of Glasgow, from Greenock for Trinidad, with horses on deck. Jan. 8, lat. 25 10, lon. 69 55, spoke a U. S. war vessel, bound N.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Dec. 30, schr. Hannah, hence, disch.; Br. brig Lady of the Lake, for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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